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VOL XXXVII. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900. NO. 9

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Official Directory.

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Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. Gobin.
State Treasurer—James M. Barnett.
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Sec'y of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
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Member of Congress—J. C. Sibley, Venango.
State Senator—Walter T. Merrick, Blossburg.
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District Attorney—John P. Melvin, Bradford.
Sheriff—William B. Clarke, Smethport.
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
County Treasurer—J. W. Campbell, Kane.
Commissioners—A. M. Boardman, Smethport; Albert Peterson, Kane; Thos. F. Hungiville, Smethport.
Com'rs Clerk—S. D. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Com'rs—Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brooder.
Auditors—A. L. Gallup, Smethport; J. Lester Ward, Port Allegany; Frank McKeown, Mt. Jewett.
Mercantile Appraiser—Alf. Evans, Kane.
Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Kendall Creek.
County School Sup't—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—L. K. Hogarth.
Council—James A. McKean, president; John Rooney, secretary; J. Colegrove, treasurer; Burg Chadwick, Ed. Hungerford, Chas. McKean, J. A. Yerdon.
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Constable—C. N. Bates.
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Collector—T. T. Daly.
Assessor—Francis Freeman.
Auditors—R. C. Sasse, John Eastman, Oscar Engstrom.
Judge of Election—H. E. Tait.
Inspectors of Election—G. H. Burlingame, John Hungerford.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
JOHN CLARK, W. M.
W. E. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
F. A. GALLUP, N. G.
H. M. CHOATE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No., 273 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
E. G. PELTON, Chief Patriarch.
H. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No 347, meets First and Third Thursday evenings of each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall.
E. R. MAYO, Com.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
MRS. KATE L. WRIGHT, Prest.
Mrs. ROSE PEIRCE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets [illegible] fourth and [illegible] Tuesday evenings of each month in Wells Hall.
SHERIDAN GORTON, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in Wells Hall.
CLINTON L. IRONS, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48, meets in Wells Hall, Tuesday afternoons.
MRS. ANNA B. GIFFORD, Com.
MISS MYRTLE GIFFORD, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel,
MISS S. A. SCULL, Prest.
MRS. M. E. RICHMOND Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Wednesday evening in Wells Hall.
L. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
MISS EVA THORN, Secy.

M. W. A., CAMP No. 6667—Meets every Friday evening in H. C. Wells' hall, Wells Block.
T. F. RICHMOND, V. C.
N. H. KNAPP, Clerk.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—I. T. WALKER, D. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Young converts' meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal—J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—P. E. NORDGREN, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening services at 7:45. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Week services every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

Colegrove—REV. W. BURROWS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11:30 a. m.; Class Meeting, 10 a. m. and after evening preaching; Children's Meeting, Saturday 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

Clermont church—J. M. Leach, paster. Services every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.; Gospel Service Wednesday evening. All are invited.

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—Washington Star.

THE LIEUTENANT'S YARN

A Charm That Saved a Soldier's Life In the Zulu War.

BY JOHN STOCKHOLM.

"Now, then, Casemate, let's hear from you," said the major.

The gunnery lieutenant—Gunnery Jack he was called afloat—roused himself with a start. "I beg your pardon, chaps," he said. "I can think of nothing but that broken recoil spring of my 4.7. It's hard lines to be hung up like this just when you're wanted."

"Never mind, old man," said the adjutant. "You've made a hit if she never fires another shot. Your men's shooting has been an eye opener."

"My old gunner's mate said when I complimented him on a good shot, 'Well, sir, with a fixed target and us at anchor, too, when once we get the range something's got to shift.' If we'd had a few big guns in the Zulu turnout, we should have finished that job a bit quicker."

"Were you in that swim, too?" said the major.

"Yes," said the lieutenant; "I was a young sub then, one of old Dicky Bradshaw's boys from the Sixth. South Africa runs in our family. My old dad was out here, too, in the Kaffir affair.

"I got that from him," he added, producing from his tobacco pouch a rather dirty looking object like a small eyebolt or a clock key with a hole in it. It was extremely heavy and hard and as far as could be discovered through its outer coating of tobacco ash and dust was of some metallic stone.

"What is it?" said the war correspondent, "a baccy stopper?"

"That's what I use it for," said the lieutenant, "but by rights it's a charm for saving life."

"I know a man myself," said the major, "who carries a potato in his pocket to keep off the rheumatism."

"This might save you from hanging," said the adjutant, "but it wouldn't help you much if you were drowning. It's extraordinarily heavy for its size."

"It saved my life once," said the lieutenant quietly.

"A yarn, a yarn!" said the major. "Order, please, for the yarn of the mystic charm that keeps you from harm and alarm. Pegs round first. Now, then, Gunnery John, unfold your early tale."

"I must begin with the dad," said Casemate. "He was out in the Kaffir affair, as I said, in 1852. He was in command of the old Forty-fourth."

"Begad! I thought you'd got an army back on you," said the major. "Why did you leave us, Jeremiah?"

"You've heard of an old chief named Moshesh?" resumed Casemate.

"Yes, but he was farther north, wasn't he?" said the major. "You mean Moses?"

"This was a descendant of his, I expect. He was boss of the show among the niggers here in the early days. He was the original early bird about these parts. Well, a descendant of this old Johnny was captured by the Forty-fourth, and, owing to some bit of dirty work he'd been mixed up with, our men wanted to chop him up.

"But the guv'nor said, 'No, discipline is discipline and a chief's a chief,' although, like the poor Indian of untutored mind, he clothes him before and goes bare behind. He gave him a tent to himself and a Bible to read and used to explain it to him in the evenings after fighting hours.

"Curious chap the guv'nor was. I've heard him say that some of the chief's questions used to keep him awake at night trying to think of the answers.

"However, they got so thick that, when they parted, the chief, who was going down to the Cape for trial, gave him this bit of stuff. He said it was the most precious thing he could give him. It had belonged to Moshesh and had been kept in the chief's family since the time of Ham, I think. It was a safe cure for ague and would guard the wearer against any form of violent death.

"The guv'nor said that as the result of the trial was so uncertain the chief had better keep it himself. But the old man said he would rather die than anything should happen to the guv'nor and forced it on him."

"Rummy chaps, these niggers," said the adjutant, "where they take. You can fetch 'em with music too. A fiddler can lead 'em anywhere, they say."

"Yes, they'll follow him with bricks," said the lieutenant. "I was in a ship once on the west coast that carried a band, and the seedee boys asked that all the instruments might be stopped except the drum. A taste for noise is natural to them, like curly hair.

"However, to get back to the charm. The poor old mater, who firmly believes in the thing, made me promise to carry it. So I've kept it in the pouch and used it as a pipe stopper ever since.

"You remember how the Starr got into the Zulu scramble, of course. We'd done four years on the Pacific and were homeward bound, with Pleasure at the helm, when we were brought up at St. Helena by the news of Isandhlwana. Old Dicky Bradshaw brought us back here on his own, and three weeks later we were landed and walking our way up to Eshowe.

"There's been some [illegible] talk about [illegible]. We've [illegible] several [illegible] of them in our time. Not for [illegible] pluck the Zulu [illegible] to [illegible] would actually throw themselves on our bayonets so that others could get through. If that isn't the real thing, I should like to know what is. But they don't smell nice in a scrum.

"We used to try a few navy dodges on them when we were in laager. We pretended to abandon a gun once and when they gathered round, looking down the muzzle, let her go with a long lanyard. The tricks didn't always come off, though. Our Gunnery Jack planned a grand coup once—he's a captain now, lucky beggar."

"How was it you never got shoved up over it, old man?" said the major.

"Do you get shoved up in the army for doing your bit without shouting?" said Casemate. "My guv'nor won't let [illegible] it. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a favor not to do it, because it might spoil [illegible]. But I'm satisfied. A man that [illegible] his [illegible] is better off in a wardroom than perched up in a captain's cabin alone with his nobility. I don't want the money. I like my job, and when I'm tired of it I'll go ashore and catch butterflies.

"However, to get back to Gunnery Jack's coup. We used to be worried a good deal by night attacks. The beggars used to try to rush us on dark nights, and even single fellows sneaked their way into the camp sometimes.

"Jack laid out some mines at one place we pitched at to welcome them with. One night the word was passed that they were coming, and we all turned out to receive them.

"There was some bush a little distance off which led Jack to expect attacks from that side and to lay the mines there accordingly. We could see dim forms moving about in the scrub and edging toward us, though rather slowly, and after a little time some one—Jack, at length—shouted, 'Heave 'er!' and turned the key.

"The whole earth seemed to rise up in front of us, and then a shower of earth and stones fell all around. A thing that rather surprised Jack was the hind leg of a mule which came flying through the air and bowled him over like a rabbit. He said it was the first time he had ever been kicked by a leg with no mule on it.

"In the morning we found the remains of no less than six of the camp mules scattered about. They had got out somehow through a soft place in the laager and nibbled their way round to the scrub. Jack didn't do any more mining."

"That reminds me," said the major, "of the mining battalion at Chatham. They blew up a bridge they'd crossed a [illegible] by and couldn't get back again."

"But what about Moses' charm?" said the correspondent. "Where does that come in?"

"That was another affair," said Casemate more gravely. "I'd almost forgotten. We used to get single niggers in at night, as I said, in spite of the sharpest lookout. You can't see a black man in the dark, you know. One night I woke and saw a big fellow trying to unmoor my gun from the tent pole. He was a gigantic chap, and, standing between me and the tent door, he loomed like a house. I felt cautiously for my revolver, but he either saw me or heard me, for his arm went up and just for a moment his assegai stood across the light like a [illegible] and then it came straight at me."

"But the good old charm checked it, I suppose?" said the major.

"Not exactly, old boy," said the lieutenant. "I felt a bang that I thought had stove my chest in, and then he was off. We scuffled a bit, but I got hold of the revolver and let him have it. [illegible] our fellows ran in. The spear had hit the baccy pouch in my breast pocket, of course. I was lying down all right, and it was [illegible] the stopper. [illegible] [illegible] the matter's got to [illegible] with the point turned [illegible]."

"[illegible] [illegible] charm is [illegible] in the line of [illegible]," said the major. "Still it was a lot [illegible] old man, and I congratulate you and [illegible], too, that you're here to spin yarns with."

"And so say all of us," sang the others.—Navy and Army Illustrated.

A Child's Essay on Seals.

After giving the natural history of the animals, a little girl drew her moral. "It is very cruel," said she, "to kill seals just because we want to wear their skins ourselves, but it is rather fortunate for them, as it shows that they were created for some good purpose."

Taught to trace "good in everything," the puzzled child had done her best to explain the slaughter of vast colonies of harmless animals for the sake of the skins which had been given them by a loving Creator and had come to the conclusion that it was for the seals' good that, instead of, as she said in her essay, "walking about on the sea," they should be skinned for the benefit of man.

On cross examination it proved that she did not really believe that it did the seals any good and that all her sympathy was with them, but her education had already taught her to try to persuade herself that "everything is for the best" and to understand that if one reason cannot reconcile facts with theories some reason that is at fault.—Contemporary Review.

Greatest Knitters in the World.

All the women of Shetland knit. They learn the art in early childhood and continue it all through their lives. The wool used for their knitting is grown on the islands and is carded and spun by the people themselves. Machinery they have not except the primitive spinning wheel. Many of the most elaborate shawls have taken months to make and some even years, so that a very fine shawl may be worth as much as $750 or $800. Most of the knitting is, however, of the more homely and serviceable kind and may be bought from the women themselves for a very moderate price.

The manner in which the washing of knit shawls is accomplished in Shetland is a matter of interest to most visitors. They are washed carefully in warm lather, and then to prevent their [illegible] they are laced from point to point of the scalloped border on a large square wooden frame and placed outside the cottage to dry.—Chicago News.

An Insinuation.

"I simply had to do it," said Mr. Erastus Pink, "in an act of self-defense. I had to draw my razor just to hold up my character."

"Did you [illegible] [illegible] your back?"

"No, sah, 'twas to my [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."—Washington Star.

Peace Loving Woman.

"Did you [illegible] [illegible] together, Maria?"

"[illegible] of them. [illegible]."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wifely Constancy.

"I have been married for 15 years and my wife never fails to meet me at the door."

"Wonderful!"

"Yes; she's afraid I might go in without wiping my feet."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Best Salve in the World

[illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co.

VANQUISHED A SPOOK

BILL SCROGGINS DID IT AND THEN DISAPPEARED.

The Singular History of a Peculiar Character Who Located Wells For Missouri Farmers and Juggled With Trained Snakes.

Rev. Bill Scroggins was a character in a border county of Missouri in 1844. How he acquired the ecclesiastical prefix and what he did under the title were stories which used to be told in the farmhouses of what is now known as Cass county.

They said he had been a snake charmer when he was a young man, that he traveled about the country as a sort of magician and that he showed farmers with his divining rod where to dig wells.

The people of what was then a frontier country assembled once a year in their respective communities and held camp meetings. On one of these religious occasions Bill followed the crowd with his bag of reptiles. The minister, an old man whose face was like that of a patriarch, told the story in a sermon of Moses lifting up the brazen serpent in the camp of Israel under the command of Jehovah. The Missouri farmer who used to entertain travelers with the recital said that the congregation was not particularly moved by the appeal, but after its delivery Bill Scroggins got up and announced that he had a bag of real, crawling, hissing reptiles which he would exhibit after dinner just outside the camp ground, and he claimed that he would show the people some snake tricks which would beat the Mosaic story they had just heard.

In spite of the protest of the minister the people turned out to the live snake show, and Bill gave them an exhibition which was a great success. It is said, or it used to be said, that there wasn't a snake trick which Bill Scroggins' serpents didn't do. When the exhibition was over, Bill told the people that he was a sort of missionary himself in connection with his business of locating wells and that he would call on each member in the evening and advise with them as to their spiritual and worldly wants.

When he called, his first question was, "Have you got a well?" If the reply was in the negative and wells were scarce, Bill informed the member that he must have one located, and then he opened his bag of snakes and as they began crawling Bill lifted up his voice and called the people to repentance. He told them the snakes would do no harm if they (the people) would give him the job of locating wells.

It was a tax on human belief, but the Missouri man who told the story vouched for the truth of his assertion that the people gave Bill more orders than he could fill in one season and that he broke up the camp meeting. He was the first heretic in the west, although the word was unknown in that society then. He became famous and was in demand. Wherever he traveled he fed his bag of trained snakes, and he waxed fat and became [illegible].

When some one would have any doubt about [illegible] the word [illegible] the Rev. Bill Scroggins should be summoned.

People in that section believed in ghosts [illegible]. There was a [illegible] ghost [illegible] along the highway between the county seat and a river known to this day as Bear creek. It was the custom of this ghost to chase belated horsemen over the highway until the ford at Bear creek was reached. There the chase stopped. The ghost never crossed the stream.

When the fame of Rev. Bill Scroggins had spread abroad, it was suggested that he travel over the Bear creek road and try his hand on the spirit. Bill accepted the call. He made a number of journeys before the ghost materialized, and there were people who began doubting the existence of the ghost, while others cited Rev. Bill as one who could overcome anything and by that token he had made the ghost take to the woods. The community was equally divided.

However, the ghost [illegible] up one night in the midst of a storm and challenged Rev. Bill to ride for his life. The snake ecclesiastic did so, and there was a contest in which Bill's horse was killed, and he was left afoot. The ghost got the bag of snakes and escaped to the ford, where Bill overtook him on the following day, and the contest was renewed. The ghost undertook to turn the snakes on Bill, but they refused to act. Bill got possession of them and turned them on the spirit. They drove the spirit into Bear creek and across it, and the spirit died, and that was the end of the ghost in that country.

Bill returned in triumph to the county seat and told the story. It was received with some doubt, but as years slipped by and nobody was chased people began to believe Bill, and apologies came in rather late. But Bill was vindicated. Then he mysteriously disappeared.

Some years later a den of snakes was discovered in what is now Bates county, Mo., the adjoining county on the south to Cass, and in this den was discovered the skeleton of a man. In the opinion of many the skeleton was none other than that of Rev. Bill Scroggins. So well was his memory revered that the bones were collected from the snake den, and when the first courthouse was built in Cass county it is said they were placed in a box under the cornerstone and were found there years after when the old courthouse was demolished.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Absentminded Professor.

I have a story of a gentleman now engaged in educational work which is I think somewhat remarkable and is also quite true. [illegible] in a New England college. He was greatly interested in the work, and [illegible].

One day when he had guests at dinner and was helping them to fish from a platter, [illegible] the bottom of the plate and handed it thus to one of the guests. There was a laugh at once, and his wife said, "My dear, if your absentmindedness has gone so far that you are serving people food on the bottoms of plates, I shall insist on your resigning your professorship."

She did insist on it, and he resigned and went into another and more general field of teaching. He is still a bit inclined to be forgetful, but some of the rest of us [illegible] never [illegible] served food on the bottom of a plate.—Boston Transcript.

"La grippe" [illegible] Hall, the [illegible], [illegible] Foley's Honey and Tar [illegible] threatened [illegible] to prevent his lecture at Central Music Hall, Chicago. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

THE ROSE.

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—[illegible] in Ledger Monthly.

Finding the Diamonds

How a Maidservant Was the Means of Restoring Lost Jewels.

It was her system that made Mrs. Robinson what she was. If a lie got loose anywhere near, she was up and after it with anything she could lay her hands on.

She showed you that lying didn't pay when she was concerned. A lie turned into a serpent as soon as it got out of your mouth, and you were glad to get behind another.

Not to say that her system hadn't its drawbacks. Every system has. And the naked truth is sometimes an awful thing ten times more awful than any lie you can think of at the time.

When Susan Jones came, however, Mrs. Robinson had her work cut out. The girl lied like an eel; there was no catching hold of her.

At first she just chirped out lies as light hearted as a bird. "Please'm it were the cat" or anything that came uppermost. But the cat had a way of proving an alibi that astonished Susan.

So Susan got as cautious as charity, and it would have done your heart good to see the two at it, for Mrs. Robinson had no sooner got the ferret of truth into one hole than Susan was out and in at another.

Any one else would have got sick and disgusted, but Mrs. Robinson didn't.

"For," said she, "the girl has her good points, and I'll make a woman of her."

And she succeeded, for Susan got worn out by the sheer uselessness of the thing and at last shut down in disgust. After that the girl did not depart from the truth for six months, and then she let off the awfulest lie Mrs. Robinson had ever heard in her born days. At least Mrs. Robinson thought it was.

It happened like this. One morning when Susan was in the coal cellar she found a lady's ring that dazzled your eyes and took your breath away.

"It's one of them 5 cent things as you can buy in any tinker's shop," she said to herself. "Just a lot of rubbishy glass. I don't believe it's worth bothering about."

She took it to her mistress, however. Mrs. Robinson gave a cry when she saw the ring and started up with her mouth open. "It looks like one of the rings mentioned in my grandmother's inventory," she said. "I shouldn't wonder if it belongs to the lost set of diamonds."

Mrs. Robinson was a widow and lived with her brother John. Few men could look wiser than Mr. John when he tried it. His spectacles made him look like Solomon. When he came home, he put them on and raked out the inventory and placed his forefinger on an exact description of the ring. It was valued at $200.

After they had all wondered awhile they put on last year's clothes, got candles and went into the cellar; but, though they shifted the coals about for hours, they got nothing but their faces blacked. Mr. John's was the blackest.

When she had got herself washed and dusted, Mrs. Robinson put the ring on and wore it till night, but before retiring to rest she put it on her toilet table in case it got lost in bed.

In the morning the ring was gone. Susan took a red face as soon as her mistress came down stairs. Mrs. Robinson just stood still and looked at her for a moment, and then she said:

"Susan, what have you done with the ring?"

"I never touched it, ma'am," was Susan's reply, and the girl sat right down on her chest and burst into tears.

"Then what are you crying for?" inquired her mistress.

But Susan sobbed on and said nothing.

"I'll give you an hour to make up your mind about it," said Mrs. Robinson. "You're not to do any work for that time."

Susan sat on the chest the whole 60 minutes and cried herself out. Mrs. Robinson came down at the end of that time and found her still glued to the lid.

"Now, Susan, I want the solemn truth."

"Yes'm."

"Where's the ring?"

"Mr. John took it, ma'am."

"My brother?"

"Yes'm."

Wise as he was, Mr. John was struck in a heap when his sister mentioned the matter. "What—wha—what?" he gasped. "The girl is stone mad. I never heard such a thing in my life. I never did."

"I guessed as much," replied his sister, "she's sitting on her chest, looking as guilty as a red herring."

"What is to be done?"

"We shan't call in the police. The girl has been making progress, and the [illegible] would [illegible] all that. I believe she will give us the ring yet. But it would be wrong to keep her here. She shall pack up today and leave tomorrow morning."

And Susan got notice accordingly.

"I knew you wouldn't believe me," said the girl, gulping down a sob.

"Then why did you tell me such a thing?"

"Because it's true."

"Don't say any more. I don't want to hear it. I don't suppose you will expect any wages."

Susan turned ghastly white. "I must have them," she gasped. "My mother needs the money to pay her rent. If she doesn't get it, they will turn her out into the street, and she's not strong."

"She doesn't intend to try to sell the ring, at least not yet," thought Mrs. Robinson. "If I give her her wages, she won't need to do it, and she'll send it back."

As the old lady lay awake in the middle of the night the door was cautiously pushed open, and Susan came in silently.

"Mrs. Robinson, are you awake?"

The question came in a terrified whisper. Susan's eyes were starting out of her head, and her teeth were chattering.

"What is the matter, Susan?"

"Master has gone up to the garret with a candle. I think there is something wrong."

Mrs. Robinson came hastily over her bed and followed Susan noiselessly along the passage. A glimmer of light shone through the banisters above. Mrs. Robinson saw that her brother was coming down stairs, staring straight ahead with his eyes dilated.

He approached as stately as a wax figure and almost brushed against them. The light of the candle fell full on their white, upturned faces as he passed, but he took no notice of them.

Down the next flight of stairs he went, his sister and Susan following, for they wanted to see what he was going to do. They lost sight of him at the foot of the stairs, but soon heard the door of the coal cellar creaking on its hinges. Stealing toward it, they peered through. He was inside working a stone in the wall, which in a few moments he dislodged and set down on the floor.

He next took an iron box out of the hole he had made, applied a key to it, raised the lid and took some small article out.

Then he replaced everything as it had been before and, carefully obliterating all traces of his operations, left the cellar.

As he passed his sister and Susan, they saw that he carried the lost ring between the forefinger and thumb of his left hand.

He then made his way toward his sister's room, into which he disappeared for a few seconds. Coming out again, he mounted the stairs in the direction of the garret.

"It's no use following him," said Mrs. Robinson. "I know the key he used and can get it in the morning."

Mr. John was coming down the garret stairs again, and they both held their breath in anxiety.

He came all right till he got about half way down, and then whether one of his heels interviewed a tack or something no one will ever know, but all at once his legs shot out in front of him and he went sailing down the stairs, missing one step more at every bump.

With the supernatural dexterity which characterizes the somnambulist he managed to keep the candle in all the time and now set it down in the lobby with a clank right end up.

Mr. John rose with his face quite serious and, without rubbing himself or anything, went along the passage and disappeared into his own bedroom.

"It is evidently not the first time he has walked in his sleep," said the old lady. "He must have visited the box before. That is how the ring came to be found. It must have dropped on the floor. To think that I never had the slightest suspicion! Susan, can you ever forgive me?"

"Yes'm."

"There, you see the ring on the toilet table, just where I left it the night it went a-missing," remarked Mrs. Robinson as they entered her bedroom. "The lost diamonds are in the box which is hidden in the wall. I saw them. Get to bed, and we'll see them in the morning."

And they did see them, and a wonderful set of diamonds they were—a beautiful, dazzling, shimmering necklace and bracelets and rings, all as set forth in the inventory.

"It was really you who found them," said Mrs. Robinson to Susan, "and I'll have them valued, and you'll get your legal reward and more. I'll pay your mother's rent as long as she lives."—London Weekly Telegraph.

Needed In His Business.

"I've decided," said the dignified old man, "to let you have that young Britteley after all if you are positive that you can't be happy without him."

"Oh, father," the beautiful girl cried, "you don't know how happy you have made me! Now I can see the gates of paradise opening. Dear, dear, good, old papa! Let me kiss you for those sweet words! Oh, I can hardly wait to fly to him and tell him the glorious news. He will be so glad! We shall all be so happy now. It seems almost like a lovely dream! I can hardly believe that I am awake! But, tell me, what has made you change your mind? Yesterday when I tried to plead for him you said you would never permit us to see each other again. Ah, if you had known how those words bruised my heart! What has happened, father, to make you relent?"

He kissed her fondly and then, with tears in his eyes, replied:

"I sat in a little game of poker where he happened to have a hand last night, and if we don't get that money back in the family some way my business is going to suffer."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Afraid to Bid.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods at a country store the auctioneer put up a buggy robe of fairly good quality. An old farmer inspected it closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid.

"Think it cheap?" asked the auctioneer, crying a 10 cent bid.

"Yes, kinder," was the reply.

"Then why don't you bid and get it?"

"Waal, I've bought heaps o' things in dry goods and so on," slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never yet took home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I get that 'ere robe for even 15 cents, she'd grab it up, pull at one end, chaw on a corner and call out: 'Cheated again! More'n half cotton!' That's the reason I dasn't bid."—Ohio State Journal.

Water In the Klondike.

The Dawson City Water Works company has introduced a novel method of supplying its patrons during the coldest months of the Klondike winter. Over the hydrant of each person who agrees to pay $1 a week for the service it erects a wooden house measuring six feet in all three dimensions. Each of these houses contains a small stove in which the company keeps a fire night and day.

Wanted the Call Repeated.

Employer (to collector)—See Mr. Owen?

Collector—Oh, yes.

Employer—Was he annoyed at your calling upon him?

Collector—Not a bit. He asked me to call again.—Ohio State Journal.

A Little Known Fact.

That the majority of serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed. Try it to-day if you're not feeling well. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

The finest of room moulding, 50 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig Water street.

MAN AND HIS MONEY.

THE VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH BILLS ARE CARRIED.

How the Man Who Uses a Rubber Band Around His Wad Fixes Up His Roll—Coin Cranks Who Like to Handle New Money—Wealth In Every Pocket.

A great many men have cranky ideas about preparing their bills for ready handling. One plan is to fold each bill separately, keeping the denominations apart in the various divisions of their pocketbooks. This method facilitates the search for the desired sum when making a purchase. This is almost a sure guard against passing out a bill of the wrong denomination.

Then there are men who make a neat roll of all their bills. The first is rolled by itself to about the size of a lead pencil, the next is lapped about it, and so on to the end. Then a rubber band is placed about the entire lot. When it is desired to use one of the bills, the rubber is removed and the end of the first bill caught between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while the roll is held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Then the bill is quickly unwound, none of the others being disturbed.

A great many men never carry a pocketbook. One reason for this is that a well worn purse more easily slips from the pocket than a roll of bills. Then, again the bulk of a pocketbook is annoying. It takes up too much room, especially where the pantaloons are made snug. When pocketbooks are not carried, a favorite receptacle is the watch pocket. When this is used, the bills are made up into a little, hard bunch. Their presence is always felt against the body. In a crowd there is no danger of losing them, and when traveling with any considerable sum this is a safe depository.

Some men have a fad of carrying a lot of new bills in an envelope that is kept in one of the inside pockets. Now and then a man is found who keeps a few bills in every pocket. He goes on the theory that if he is robbed of one lot a sufficient amount will remain to last him until he reaches home. He starts out feeling that he is going to be robbed and makes provision to meet every possible emergency. He usually makes three folds of his bills and tucks them away in the corners of his pockets with extreme care. He does not feel surprised if he finds upon making an inventory after arriving home that a part of his funds has disappeared, as he expected to be robbed.

Any number of men are found who keep only a little working capital in their trousers pockets, the bulk of their funds being concealed in broad, flat wallets in the inside pocket of their waistcoats. These bills are always of large denominations and folded once. When a man brings forth his reserve funds, it will be found that all the bills have a smooth, bright appearance. They have been with him so long that they are as flat as a sheet from a letter press.

Very few men in this country carry coins in purses. In England purses are common. The material is generally pigskin, but undressed kid is also used extensively. The former have two compartments, one for small gold coins and the other for silver. It is sometimes amusing to watch a man with a little undressed kid bag pay his fare on the street cars, especially if he is wearing thick dogskin gloves. Only conductors with great patience can watch the proceeding with complacency. A woman can pick out five pennies from beneath a roll of bills in considerably less time than it takes the man with the kid purse to bring forth a nickel. One reason that the kid purse is not popular is because it feels like the half of a small dumbbell in the pocket when fairly well filled. In London it is the proper thing to carry a pigskin owing to the large circulation of sovereigns. It is essential to keep the gold and silver separate in order to avoid mistakes.

There are coin cranks as well as paper money cranks. Some years ago there lived a little, round faced man over in the Back Bay who came into the business district every week day morning at precisely 9 o'clock. In paying his fare he always passed up a bright, new nickel that looked as if it had come to him fresh from the mint. Where or how he got them was a mystery to the conductor, but he finally decided that his customer was connected with some banking institution and that the new money was used to escape the chances of contracting disease through the handling of money that had been in common use.

There are any number of people who cannot let go a new coin without experiencing a pang. They will hold on to a new half dollar until the last extremity. Then there are those who visit the subtreasury every few days and get a pocketful of new 10 cent pieces. They experience a special delight in passing them out, as they feel that those who receive them will wonder "who that man is."—Boston Herald.

Seeing and Knowing.

An eminent lord chief justice who was trying a right of way case had before him a witness, an old farmer, who was proceeding to tell the jury that he had "knowed the path for 60 year and my feyther towld I as he heard my grandfeyther say"—

"Stop!" cried the judge. "We can't have any hearsay evidence here."

"Nel!" exclaimed Farmer Giles. "Then how dost know who thy feyther was, 'cept by hearsay?"

After the laughter had subsided the judge said, "In courts of law we can only be guided by what you have seen with your eyes and nothing more nor less."

"Oh, that be blowed for a tale!" replied the farmer. "I ha' got a bile on the back of my neck, and I never seed 'un, but I be prepared to swear he's there, dang 'un!"

This second triumph on the part of the witness set in a torrent of hearsay evidence about the footpath, which obtained weight with the jury albeit the judge told them it was not testimony of any value, and the farmer's party won.

Excusable.

Wickwire—From a superficial notice I should say you had a holy horror of water. Am I right?

Hungry Higgins—You are. And if you'd had a wife that made you carry all the water for the washin' she done for five years and kept you so busy at it you didn't have time to run away you'd hate the stuff, too, you would.—Indianapolis Press.

Lingering Lagrippe Cough.

G. Vacher, 157 Osgood St., Chicago, says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Price 25c. and 50c. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

The MINER and Tribune $1.25.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE MINER, one year, $1.25; six mo[illegible] cents; three months, 35 cents.

THE MINER and N. Y. Weekly Tribune, one year, $1.50.

THE MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press, one year, $1.75.

Other rates made known on application.

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Display advertisements published at the rate of $100.00 per annum, or $4.00 per inch per annum, payable quarterly. Our own position and no deviation from this rule. Extra will be charged for short contracts.

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Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each, for six insertions.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, MCH. 1, 1900.

Announcements.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon Joseph C. Sibley announces that pursuant to the call of friends in the various counties in the 27th district, he will be a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the primaries to be held on April 7.
Franklin, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

STATE SENATOR.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for State Senator subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
MYRON MATSON,
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 3, 1900.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
THOS. F. RICHMOND.
Smethport, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the State Assembly subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.
M. H. HOUGHTON,
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 9, 1900.

NATIONAL DELEGATE.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
JAMES A. MCKEAN.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

STATE DELEGATE.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my candidacy for delegate to the State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican party of McKean county at the primaries.
DAVID HOWELLS,
Kane, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
CHAS. A. DUKE.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.
J. M. MCELROY,
Bradford, Jan. 20, 1900.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce me as a candidate for Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
WALTER OSTRANDER.
Port Allegany, Feb. 12, 1900.

DURING a fire in the suburbs of Paris, France, last Sunday 150 persons were injured by explosions of oil and alcohol tanks.

ON Friday evening last Philadelphia had a $1,000,000 fire. One young lady was killed and eight other persons were seriously injured in trying to escape from the burning buildings.

A BRASS cannon captured at the battle of Santiago by the U. S. army has been placed in Capitol park, Harrisburg. We wonder how it will compare with that cannon Bradford had in the park.

JEFFERSON county at the primaries on Tuesday of last week gave John S. Fisher, the Quay candidate for State Senator, a majority. This is the first county to vote on the Quay or Anti sentiment in the state.

THE report comes from Potter county to the effect that Dr. C. D. Bradford of Austin has withdrawn his candidacy for State Senator. Hon. W. W. Crittenden of Oswayo will continue to be in the contest to the finish.

GENERAL CRONJE, who had so gallantly held out before a much larger force for the past ten days at Modder river, surrendered to General Roberts on Tuesday, with between 3,000 and 4,000 men. How the brave Boer General held out so long against nearly 50,000 English soldiers without having his entire army annihilated is the wonder of the age.

IT must have been a deep mortification to Col. Bryan, although, it may have opened his eyes, when the South Carolina House of Representatives, after listening intently to his eloquent address, voted down, by a heavy majority, resolutions of sympathy for the Filipinos. On the expansion question, Mr. Bryan finds the South an enemies' country."

"Wherever our flag is raised, there is the spirit of 1776, which is that a man has rights because he is a man. The question of expansion is simple. We are not at any parting of the ways. If the extension of our principles means right and justice, they cannot be extended too far."—Father Stafford at the meeting of the Loyal Legion, Washington, D. C., February 22.

HON. T. F. RICHMOND was over from Smethport to-day, a guest of the Sartwell House. As a representative from this county, Mr. Richmond distinguished himself in the past year, and in asking for a renomination and election, he is asking for no more than his just dues. McKean county never had an abler representative, and with the experience of the past to guide him, he should certainly be the unanimous choice of his party for re election.—Port Allegany Press.

SOME time ago, Congressman Sibley said that he would give his salary as a member of the house of representatives, to certian hospitals in this district. And he is making good his promise. Tuesday Secretary E. R. Shepard of the Bradford Hospital, received from Mr. Sibley, a check for $1,000 to be used in providing for the needs of the institution. A man who makes donations of that kind deserves the thanks of the public, whether he receives them or not.—Bradford Era.

The delight of the Democratic editors and orators over the new found issue relative to ex Consul Macrum, and his statement that an alliance exists between the United States and Great Britain, was of very short duration. President McKinley and Secretary Hay demolished it by sending a letter to Congress, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that Consul Macrum's charges of interference with his mail by the British were apparently unfounded, and that certainly the assertion that there is any secret alliance or agreement between the United States and Great Britain is absolutely untrue. The letter calls attention to the fact that the constitution expressly prohibits such alliances or agreements.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1900.

The finance bill agreed upon by the House and Senate conference committee, which will probably become a law without further change, is considered a stronger measure than was either the House or Senate bill. There was at no time during the conference any difference between the Republican conferees as to the object sought—to give the United States the best financial system and the highest credit; the week's discussion was on how best to accomplish that, and the result is success, and an improvement upon the bills as passed by the two branches of Congress. Senator Aldrich will, on Wednesday, of this week, make a detailed statement of the work of the conferees, explaining why changes were made, and on Thursday the Senate will vote on the report, which will be adopted by the same vote that passed the finance bill ten days ago.

The Republican members of the House have held two conferences on the Porto Rican tariff bill, and as a consequence, the bill will be amended slightly before being passed.

The most significant feature of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, in Washington, was the power exercised by ex-Senator Gorman. It was his influence that knocked out the plan, fathered by Mr. Bryan, of holding the Democratic convention in advance of the Republican convention, and it was also his influence that caused Kansas City to be chosed for the convention after Milwaukee seemed to have a cinch. Mr. Gorman's powerful and unexpected influence in the committee is not relished by the Bryan worshippers. He has publicly said that he would support Mr. Bryan if he was nominated, but he has not said that he will help get him nominated. Mr. Gorman is one of the slickest and most slippery politicians in the country, and there is very little doubt that he will keep Mr. Bryan out of the nomination, if he can find a way to do it.

When the centennial committee, composed of Congressmen, Governors of States and prominent citizens of Washington, which is charged with arranging for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, endorsed the project of opening a new Federal avenue from the Capitol to the proposed Memorial Bridge to Arlington, across the Mall, upon which all future government buildings shall be erected, it administered a knock down blow to the scheme for unloading the south side of Pennsylvania avenue on the government, as sites for public buildings. The Mall already belongs to the government.

Ex-Senator Edmunds put a quick stop to the report that he would join the so called anti-imperialists in supporting Bryan, by saying: "It is absurd to think I would vote for Bryan under any circumstances. I agree with Senator Hoar that however much we may differ with what seems to be the Republican Philippine policy, it will be impossible to support Bryan. He stands for so many things that are antagonistic to Republican principles that I would trust my own party before I would join him. We must take the average of things and not be influenced by a single fact."

The vote of 34 to 28 by which the Senate took up the Quay case, is regarded as a test vote, and as showing that when the final vote is taken, Mr. Quay will be seated. The opposition may, if so disposed, delay the final vote by making speeches on the case, but they cannot change the result.

In the old days a personal reference, made on the floor of the Senate, by Senator Tillman to Senator Morgan would have resulted in pistols and coffee for two, but there is no longer any fighting in Congress, even when such southern hot-heads as Tillman and Morgan indulge in flinging personal insults at each other. The incident grew out of the refusal of Morgan some days before, to give the floor to Tillman in order that he might reply to a taunt of Senator Wolcott, about the "supressed vote" of South Carolina. Tillman said: "I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator. Never in my experience in the Senate, have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate." At this point Morgan attempted to interrupt him to make a statement, but Tillman impetuously waved him aside, and continued: "I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside of the pale of courtesy and consideration, so far as I am concerned."

Senator Allison has chosen for his fellow members of the Republican Steering Committee the following array of Senatorial talent: Hale of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Cullum of Ill., Wolcott of Colo., Sewell of New Jersey, Spooner of Wis., McBride of Washington, and Hanna of Ohio. With such able and experienced advisers to arrange the order of business, Republicans can be certain that no mistake will be made by the Senate.

The Newsboy was Right.

John Smith, in Buffalo Express.

The newsboy with originality glanced over the headlines of the morning papers and then ordered double his usual supply. Posting himself on his favorite corner, he began to shout:

"Big Filipino raid! American town captured!"

His papers began to go like wild fire, but pretty soon an indignant citizen turned on him.

"Here, you young swindler! What do you mean by yelling about a big Filipino victory? Where's your American town captured?"

Opening one of his papers, the boy pointed a grimy finger to the report of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

"Here it is," he said with a grin. "Dere's where it tells how de Filipiners has captured Kansas City next Fort'o July. Run along now an' read it. I'm busy."

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, general merchant and farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, mantles and chimneys are cheapest and best at HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

Admiral Dewey's Opinion.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The opinion which has been expressed by Admiral Dewey on the question of fortifying the trans Isthmian canal is precisely the opinion to be expected from a man of Admiral Dewey's experience and cool calm common sense. His opinion is that to fortify the canal would be inexpedient, unnecessary, and in every way unwise. It would cost a great amount of money, and it would simply result in making the canal a battle ground in time of war. Admiral Dewey in common with most intelligent men who have given the subject any consideration and whose utterances with regard to it are not distorted by ignorance, inflamed by predjudice, or controlled by some ulterior motives of self interest, thinks that the canal should be a neutralized commercial gate-way between the two great ocean. He sees in such neutralization by international agreement a great and general advantage and he is confident that the in the event of a war in which the United States should be a belligerent our navy might be trusted to take care of any hostile ships which might venture into the vicinity.

That is precisely what the Inquirer has been saying since the matter became a subject of discussion. We pointed out as soon as the largely insincere and wholly senseless clamour for the fortification of the canal arose that the best and easiest and cheapest way for us to make sure of being able to control the canal in the event of war would be the employment for that purpose of an efficient navy. Fortifications would cost many millions of dollars and they would be useless save in the case of the occurrence of a very improbable contingency. Ships would be less expensive, would answer the same end as regards the prevention of the use of the canal by a belligerent and would be available for service in any part of the world where the United States might need to strike a blow. The superiority of ships over fortifications in this connection appear to us so great and manifest that it is difficult to understand an honest inability to recognize it.

The people who are clamoring for the fortification of the canal fail to offer any substantial arguments in support of their proposition. They want to prevent the use of the canal by a power with which this country might be at war, and the power which they have in mind although they don't mention it, is evidently Great Britain. They have a vision of the British navy overpowering our fleet, steaming through the canal and proceeding to bombard the cities of the Pacific coast. Is there one chance in a hundred of such a thing happening? Of course there is not. No British commander in his senses would take his vessel through the canal into waters where American ships would be waiting for him and where he would be far away from any available coaling station. And for what? To bombard San Francisco? What would be the matter with his staying off the Atlantic coast within reach of the British stations of Halifax and Bermuda and giving his attention to New York?

The truth is that the fortification of the canal would be a mistake, and now that Admiral Dewey has said so, perhaps some of those who have had their doubts will be convinced.

Gov. Taylor's Position.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In holding the fort until all legal resources are exhausted, Gov. Taylor has the approval of every fair minded, manly American. He has been criticised for exercising a constitutional duty in case of insurrection, on the ground that no insurrection existed. On that point opinions differ. The state was at the verge of civil war and the danger still exists. The Legislature was about to throw all deliberation to the winds and declare itself the creator of a Governor. Taylor either had to surrender and vacate without knowing why, or stick to his post until the path of courageous duty was made clear. "The burdens that I have had to assume," he says, "have been most onerous and gladly would I have escaped them if such a thing had been possible." That this is true is perfectly apparent. An office beset with such cares, hardships and dangers as that intrusted to Gov. Taylor is endurable only on the ground that honorable obligations require that it be protected in behalf of the people until its last legal safeguard is broken down.

In addition to the other burdens of the office, Gov. Taylor has been denounced by various Democrats as accessory to the murder of Goebel, and the detailed facts of the tragedy seem to be systematically surpressed by the Goebelites in order to support the charge. Every day Gov. Taylor receives letters threatening him with assassination and at night the guards around his quarters are fired upon. Yet he remains where he belongs and is Governor of Kentucky until the contrary is absolutely established. He represents the people and the people honor him accordingly. Should he be thrown out, the right of the people to a ballot goes with him, and should he be personally injured by the partisan conspirators who have hounded him from the moment he will be a martyr to the cause of popular government. Governor Taylor has done the essential thing in the spirit of a true brave American freeman.

THE official announcement that the British losses in South Africa in the few months since the war began have amounted to 11,000 men shows how absurd were the complaints and attacks upon the administration with reference to the losses of life in our recent war. The spectacle of men seeking to embarrass those who have the administration of their government in a time of national war and thus national peril, for the purpose of making political capital out of such unjust charges, ought to render their expressions and advice of little consequence in the future.

Begin in the Right Way.

Success comes to those who begin early to save some of their earnings.

The Pittsburg Bank for Savings, No. 210 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., pays 4 per cent. interest on time deposits, compounded twice a year, which, with its security, is a very material assistance to early savings efforts. You can deposit by mail safely in this bank. It is an effective system and a time-saver for depositors living outside of Pittsburgh who appreciate the opportunity offered by this institution. A booklet describing how to bank by mail will be sent on application.

Twenty dollars buys a No. 1 Portland cutter at A. T. Palmer's Smethport, Pa.

A Fair Adventuress.

Amos Cummings in Indianapolis Journal.

Eventful scenes occur in the corridors. The other day a Congressman was accosted by a well dressed lady as he emerged from the door of his committee room. She called him by name, saying: "I fear you have forgoten me. You dined at our house in Nova Scotia some years ago, and grandfather has sung your praises ever since."

Of course the representative was extremely gracious. The dinner was the result of an introduction by a Canadian official, who was also a guest at the same table. The wines were good the salmon was fresh and fine, the beef beyond reproach, and the cigars exquisite. All were recalled to memory, including an excellent musical entertainment on a piano.

"Yes," said the lady, smiling sweetly "I sat at the piano that evening. I was only 15 years old then, and my hair was much lighter than it is now. You will pardon me, when I tell you we enjoyed your visit very much indeed."

After further inquiries concerning the family, the Congressman asked whether he could be of any service to her. With becoming modesty she explained her predicament. She had started for Cincinnati and on reaching Washington had received a telegram stating that her husband was dangerously ill in Pittsburg, asking her to change her route and come to Pittsburg immediately. She handed the dispatch to the Congressman, and seemed to be in great distress. Some one had suggested to her that she should hunt him up and try to secure a pass over a railroad. The representative gave her a seat in his committee room, asking her to wait until he received a reply to the note for transportation. She waited three hours. Five o'clock came. The shades of night were approaching and the House adjourned. No answer had been received to the request for transportation. The train was to depart within an hour. Her tears were falling fast, as she chokingly spoke of the sad condition of her husband. In commiseration the Congressman asked the fare to Pittsburg. He loaned her the necessary amount of money, and she tearfully promised to return it on her arrival there. She and the money disappeared in the gathering twilight, and the Congressman never heard from either again.

Not long afterward he met one of the guests at the dinner given in Nova Scotia, and told him the story. He guffawed and said:

"Well, I thought it would be a strange thing if you were the only member at that dinner party who escaped. She was the granddaughter of the man who gave the dinner, but she has since then become one of the most expert confidence women of the age. She has now swindled everybody who was at the dinner.

Women Must Weep, Not Kill.

Philadelphia Times.

William T. Stead is authority for the statement that the Boers now intend to put their women in the trenches to shoot Englishmen. This is done, he says, rather enigmatically, to make the English pay Kruger's "price that will stagger humanity." Aside from the horror to the American mind at the thought of having to shoot or bayonet women, the mind that conceived this audacity of the century will be found to be in sad error. Granting that the women shoot as well as men, they may be assured that "Tommy Atkins" will not discriminate as to their sex. He will kill just as he has been told to do in Ashantee, in the Soudan and among the hill tribes of Northern India. Why should a Boer woman awaken sympathy in his heart when she is trying to kill him? By every law of warfare, this is a case in which sex cannot be considered.

The Boers, it is to be hoped, will not take this step. They are not barbarians. Stead, with all his Boer sympathies, allows his gluttony for the sensational to suggest such a cowardly subterfuge on the port of a brave people.

Gen Sherman truly said, "War is hell!" An Apache raid is perhaps the most horrible military affair imaginable. The women who accompany the braves execute the tortures and perform the mutilations of the prisoners. They build the fires upon the stomachs of the captives staked prone upon the earth.

Ask "Pecos Bill" whether the troops under his command ever spared a squaw because of her sex?

If troubled with rheumatism give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. K. Hogarth & Co., druggists.

A. R. DeFluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

THE MINER, $1 per year, in advance.

Spring Patterns —

and Samples.

I have on hand a complete line of Spring patterns and samples, and can please my customers with up to date goods, and workmanship. Call and get prices.

JOHN MILLER, The Tailor,
TRACEY BUILDING.
Main St. Smethport.

A. T. PALMER,

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.

For Sale.

Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.

Smethport, - Penn.

March 1, 1900.

Great —
Tinware
— Sale.

This and next week we propose to give you the last Great Bargain Sale on Tinware before we advance our prices. We will not try and name you the prices, but will try to save you from 5 to 20 per cent during this sale. Our New York man notified us some time ago of a sharp advance that would take place March 1st, so we laid in for a good stock and now give you a good square deal. Don't wait and then blame us because you have to pay fancy prices, but come now and get your stock.

We also propose to offer you at the same time a full line of plain white earthen and china ware. These goods as you all know advanced some time ago, but we will now name you some good bargains:

Plain white plates, 5 inch, 5c, 7-inch, 7c, 8-inch, 8c. Fruit plates or sauce dishes 1c each. Handled teas 45c set six. Handled coffees 55c set 6. Double thick unhandled [illegible] 45 and handled 75c.

[illegible]-inch red napkins 25c, 8-inch 20c and 7-inch 15c.

Meat platters, 10, 15, 33 and 35c. [illegible] oyster and common bowls 5c each. Cov'd tureen 35c. Gravy boat 20c. Large ewers and basins 85c. Combinetts with covered pans 75c. Uncov'd chambers 25 to 35c; cov'd 45 and 55c. Also various other kinds of dishes at old time prices. Don't put off buying but come to this sale and save $ $ $. I am doing what I can to help you save money.

GROCERY TALK.

Some time ago I advertised to sell you groceries while that lot lasted at such a price, for I knew the next lot I purchased would surely cost me more money. I did more than I advertised: I sold you the second lot at the same price, giving you all a good fair chance. Some were afraid of the low prices, for Mr. So and So merchant said it cost more wholesale and that Mr. Dold's hams and lard was no good, but at the same time the merchant had the cheek to write Mr. Dold not to sell me any more lard and hams as I was spoiling their fancy prices. Any one that wishes can read Mr. Dold's letter to me on this subject. When we buy goods and pay for them we consider it no one's business what price we sell at. As I some time before said to you we believe it pays to sell cheap. It is a good way to advertise. It brings cash. Quick sales and small profits my gain is sure and no guess work. The old to-day regulars now get their pay for accommodating or wasting on new comers. Some will pay and others will not. Then they kick and squeal over merchants charging fancy prices. Give the merchants your trade with the cash down that you all send away and they can match the lowest possible price for which goods can be manufactured. It is the tricky, dishonest [illegible] [illegible] that keeps the merchant down asking and [illegible] credit. Must I be the only merchant which has the nerve to answer such charges as you all read of being made against Smethport people. In some respects I say they are right, but not all. Many strangers come to our town with scarcely money enough to pay their board one week. Of course they asked for credit, some paid their bills and others skipped when they got all they could. There is not a merchant in this town but has been bled. They will tell you that this is the truth. This is why merchants have to charge high prices. Many of the monied or better class club together and send their cash away for groceries, etc. On the other hand Smethport people that have property act hoggish. They do not stop to think, what would they be willing to pay for the same property or rent, but stick to robbing prices for building lots and rents. Instead of helping build up our town they drive people away to other towns. A little country town like Smethport getting city rents. It is monstrous. We cannot expect our town to prosper while this and other things go on.

Of course money people do not stop and think that goods one or two years ago were sold very cheap, scarcely [illegible] the working class to manufacture them. But to-day there is a greater demand than the output. You should remember that [illegible] [illegible] help [illegible] [illegible] labor to [illegible] [illegible] good. Merchants should not [illegible] [illegible] buy goods from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at enormous [illegible]. [illegible] trusts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] robbery. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A. E. STICKLES.
Sprague Block. Smethport, Pa.

Olean's Big Store.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS.

GO CARTS AND SLEEPING CABS

Our line, the largest and lowest priced in the city. Fifty styles to select from. New styles in sleeping cabs. These can be adjusted to any position. Most of our Go Carts are fitted with the new green gear. "The Latest."

Our new wall papers are right priced, right styles and colors. Prices range at 4c and 5c a roll for white back papers. Borders nine inches wide 2c a yard. Gilt papers at 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents a roll. Special attention to owners and agents for tenement houses and estates. THE ONLY WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

Over fifty styles in Chamber Suites. A special antique finished suite at $16. Other specials at $17, $18, $19 and $20. Iron or brass beds are very popular; colors, white, blue, green or mahogany. Prices with springs $6 50 to $20. New line of Chiffoniers and Dressers.

It will pay you to buy carpets now; prices are in your favor. Big line of Velvets at $1 a yard, made and delivered.

Andrews & Conkling,

Agents for White Sewing Machines. A Five Year Guarantee.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Carlon, who has charge of our Merchant Tailoring Department. Mr. Carlon comes to us well recommended from one of the leading establishments of New York. He will be glad to meet all the old and new customers. Our new Spring Suitings have arrived, and are ready for your inspection. Also the Spring Fashion Plate which contains some very attractive styles.

Respectfully Yours,

H. W. Rubin & Co.

Smethport, Penna.

Compressed Yeast

We have just been appointed up town agent for Fleischman's Compressed Yeast. We get it fresh three times a week. Can supply any amount. Leave your orders so we can tell how much to order at a time.

Our store always stocked with best goods. Groceries are advancing every day in the wholesale market. Buy your goods from reliable dealers. We handle staple brands of well-known goods.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, finest ever produced. Try a can.

Chase & Sanborn's coffee can still be found here, nice and fresh, bulk or 1 and 2 pound cans.

We will sell any coat in stock, this season's style and all for just half price to close them. Few left.

J. COLEGROVE.

Lilgendahl's Shop

Is a model of neatness and the means to be found here for getting out good work were never before known in Smethport.

The Blacksmithing Department

Is presided over by men of ability and experience. Bring your horse here. A thorough knowledge of horses' feet enables us to do horseshoeing in a scientific manner.

The Wagon and Paint Shops

Are attracting a great deal of attention. The excellent work done in these departments is drawing trade. Send in your order.

C. W. Lilgendahl,
Mechanic Street.

C. J. Vanblad,

Practical Horseshoer.

Special attention paid to sore feet and all diseases that can be cured by careful shoeing. Am agent for the Dorman Expansion Shoe.

WATER ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

Coleman & Bell,

Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

Incandescent lights and fixtures.

Basement Chadwick Blk. Smethport.

Blankets and Robes.

[illegible]

Just What You Want.

[illegible]

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

How About That Plumbing Job?
BE SURE TO CONSULT

PALMER & STRONG

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

Welsbach Lamps and Supplies, Chandeliers and Fixtures.

Basement Reilly Block. - SMETHPORT.
Thoroughly Experienced. All Work Guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident written by

W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.

In good, reliable companies.

THE CRYSTAL
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
SYKES, Proprietor. 454 Main Street. Bradford Pa.
Near the B. R. & P. depot. American and European [illegible] for all trains. Nice warm sleeping rooms. Open day and night. Regular meals, 25 cents.

WE SELL DINNE
BY THE PIECE.

Many of our best dinner sets are now purchased in "open stock" patterns for the convenience of those who wish to buy in installments.

You can get one piece or a dozen, and match them at any time. Many of our customers are doing this, and they are gradually completing sets better than they might ever have afforded otherwise. Sets at all prices in this way.

We carry one hundred styles of dinner sets, all sold under warrant not to craze. All Haviland's latest styles are here. All imported china comes to us direct from the makers. In this way we save a large percentage for you.

Dinner Sets from $6 75 to $250.

Housekeepers' Helps.

There is everything here that can help a housekeeper—perhaps a hundred helpful articles that you know nothing about.

The Universal Food Chopper is one—$1.75. It chops all kinds of meat, vegetables or fruit, fine or coarse, without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping knife and bowl.

Four kinds of enameled ware—Aluminum ware. Every convenience on the market.

Reliable Gas Ranges.

There is no other gas range that even compares with the Reliable. Come and we will show you twenty points in which it excells all others.

We know this range because we have sold it for years—sold hundreds of them. There has never yet been the least complaint on one.

It excells in economy, in convenience, in baking qualities. It is superior at every point which wise buyers consider. We cannot tell you here what we can show you when you come. We can only invite you on the promise that you will be glad you came.

Forty-five styles from $13.50 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,

Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

New Goods at Store of D. C. Young.

Just returned from New York where I purchased a fine line of Spring Goods. All the novelties of the season in Dry Goods. Call and examine same

D. C. YOUNG.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Feb. 27, 1900.

BLIND.

What a horrible sensation you experienced when you looked upon that unfortunate man and realized his deplorable condition. Ever thought of yourself? thought that by your persistent carelessness you might some day have the same affliction? Unless by accident, blindness always comes one way—by NEGLECT. Eyes become weak; you strain them. They become weaker; you continue your carelessness, at last it is too late, your case is hopeless—no help—no cure. Come in to-day. We'll examine your eyes and tell you just what is needed FREE of charge. Then if you like will supply you.

Chas. H. Robie,
Leading Optician and Jeweler.

143 N. Union St. Olean, N. Y.

Patent Medicines
on sale at
Hogarth & Co's Store:

Miles' Remedies, Kilmers' Remedies, Chamberlain's Remedies, DeWitt's Remedies, Bucklin's Remedies, Carter's Remedies, Harter's Remedies, Hall's Remedies, Ayer's Remedies, Jaynes Remedies, Pierce's Remedies, Hand's Remedies, Kennedy's Remedies, Warner's Remedies, Fenner's Remedies, Boor's Wolley's Salve, Doan's Pills, Pink Pills, Pinkham's Pills. We also carry a line of Rubber Goods, Books, Stationery, Blank Perfumes.

Call and See Us.

Nearly Opposite Court House, Smethport, Pa.

Spring Season 1900

We are daily receiving new Spring Goods from New York, the metropolis of the business world, and we are now ready to show a full line of the choicest things to be found.

Dress Goods, White Goods,
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Silks, Lace, Velvets,
Neckwear,
Ribbons,
Kid Gloves,
Draperies,
Ladies' Skirts,
Carpets,
Shoes,

Our stock of Groceries always fresh. Mail orders given our careful attention.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.
Smethport, Pa.

How's Your Frame—

of mind, concerning pictures? You should preserve your present likeness for coming years, if nothing else. The latest and best effects always to be found at "Ike's" studio.

Have You Any Pictures

That need framing? You can find a full assortment of stylish mouldings, &c., of the latest design here. A nice frame beautifies and preserves a picture. Come and look them over.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer,
Smethport, Pa.

AN
up-to-date
STORE.
up-to-date
stock and prices.
HAMLIN'S
Hardware & Crockery.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, MCH. 1, 1900.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Glorious Victory.

Blow your bugles, beat your drums!
To joy give lusty voice.
Bold Cronje has surrendered:
Let everyone rejoice!
For fifth thousand Britishers
And a hundred monster guns,
Have triumphed over three thousands Boers
Where the bloody Modder runs!

—Dave Dennison in Random Notes, Bradford Era.

—Who stole Heck Norris' vest?

—All roads lead to Smethport.—Bradford Star.

—Lock Haven capitalists are going to test Clinton county for oil.

—Edwin Mayo, who was such a favorite in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," is dead.

—The Goodyear Lumber Co., will raise the wages of all their men 10 per cent. on March 1.

—Mrs. W. O. Herzog entertained the cooking club and their husbands last Thursday evening.

—The voters of Oil City decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's library offer on Tuesday of last week.

—Clarion State Normal School offers advantages greater than can be found in other schools of its class.

—Will Cunningham is confined to his home in East Smethport with a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

—A. E. Stickles has arranged a "rubber-neck" window which has been attracting considerable attention for the past few days.

—Your attention is called to the new ad of A. T. Palmer, the liveryman and salesman. Mr. Palmer's stock is complete. Call on him.

—Clyde Frank of Company C, has been granted a pension of $12 per month. Private Frank was wounded in the battle of Coamo, Porto Rico.

—A wreck on the B., B. & K. near Kane last Sunday mixed the Sunday train service somewhat, although the wreck was not serious.

—A new boy of the regulation size and appearance arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Waller last Tuesday morning.—Eldred Eagle.

—It is reported that a 100-barrel well was struck at a depth of 660 feet in the Gaines field last week. Oil men in that section are greatly excited.

—Read the new advertisement headed "Carter's Jewelry" in this week's issue. Mrs. Carter has a fine stock and a careful perusal of her ad may benefit you.

—The firm of Bartch & Van Wegen, contractors and builders of Port Allegany, has been dissolved. D. G. Van Wegen will continue in the business.

—D. C. Young has just returned from New York and brought with him, a fine stock of goods. Mr. Young invites all to read his new ad and then call on him.

—A. E. Stickles has a new ad. this week. Besides mentioning some rare bargains he has some sound reasoning in regard to the up-building of the town.

—Mrs. Linda Bush is agent for the Midget Pocket Vaporizer and has an advertisement in this week's MINER telling of its many good qualities. Be sure to read it.

—The supper given on Tuesday evening by the Ladies Aid Society in the chapel, was well attended and all enjoyed the delicious supper very much. The receipts were $28.

—Charlie Cook of Coudersport committed suicide on Tuesday of last week by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. Poor health is assigned as the cause of the act.

—Fry & Herzog have a change in their advertisement this week. This is their opening day and they give you a few straight pointers on the cash business. Read what they have to say.

—The variety show at the athletic club rooms last Saturday night drew a large attendance. The contortionist with the company was quite good. The balance of the "artists" have missed their calling. They should try farming.

—John Miller, the tailor, has a new ad this week. He has a complete line of samples and invites you to call and make your selection.

—The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern railroad is unloading ties at Angelica now and there are 21 car loads of fish plates in the railroad yard there.—Bolivar Breeze.

—H. W. Rubin & Co. have a change of ad in this week's issue. They have secured the services of a New York tailor and tell you all about it in their ad. Don't fail to read it.

—The strikes at Arnot and Landrus, Tioga county, which have thrown 600 miners out of work for the past eight months, has been settled and the men have resumed work.

—Friendship Register: Surveyors are again at work on the P., S. & N. R. R. line and it looks now as if they would locate an overhead crossing over the Erie opposite Maple Grove cemetery.

—William Bernard, an employe of the Wellsboro Republican Advocate, has had $1,000 left to him by his grandmother. And to think, he is a printer. Surely the world is getting kind to the craft.

—Mr. Frank A. Bishop of Port Allegany and Miss Margaret Bowes of Eldred were married in Hornellsville on Wednesday of last week. The MINER with a host of friends wish them all happiness.

—The P. H. C. will visit the Mt. Jewett brothers and sisters on Tuesday evening next. A special train has been secured over the P., S. & N. and all members and friends are invited to take this trip.

—Rev. Dr. Walker will preach on the following subjects next Sunday: At 10:30 a. m., "Golden Opportunities; May they be Lost." In the evening, 7:30, "The Great Result; or Ending of Human Life."

—The Shawmut Mining Company is having two hundred additional coal cars built at the St. Mary's car shop. They are to be used in the new mine which they are opening midway between Shawmut and Horton City.—St. Marys Gazette.

—In another column will be found an interesting article on the life and death of Clifford B. Barrett, a former McKean county citizen. Many of our older readers will read the same with much interest as deceased was well known throughout this section.

—List of letters remaining in the post office at Smethport for the week ending Feb. 24: E. M. Beebe, Chas. Cook, Clayton Farebanks (2), Mrs. Susie Hunter, P. G. Kerr, Mgr. Opera House (2), W. I. Miller, Conrad Nelson (foreign), Jarvis Nelson, Levi Wilson, Frank McKeown, McKean & Co.

—W. P. Mulhern, formerly joint agent of the W. N. Y. & P. and P. R'y at Clermont, has accepted a position as agent of the P. S. & N. R. R. at their station in this place. The MINER welcomes him to Smethport and can assure all that the business of the road under his care will be satisfactorily attended to.

—County Commissioner Albert Peterson came over from the county seat last evening and remained over night. He was on his way to Northumberland county, where he goes to investigate a case which the commissioners of that county claim belongs to McKean county. Kane Republican of Friday.

—P. H. Daugherty of Bolivar has signed to pitch for the Bridgeport club of the Connecticut State League for the coming season. Last season Mr. Daugherty made a great reputation while a member of the same team. He will leave for that city about March 28. His many Bolivar friends wish him the best of luck. —Bolivar Breeze.

—The date for the execution of Isaac Birriolo, the Blossburg wife murderer, has been fixed for April 24 by Gov. Stone. On July 5, 1899, Birriolo murdered his wife by setting fire to her dress. She was so severely burned that she died two weeks later. It is thought that an appeal will be made to the Supreme court for a new trial.

—Eldred Eagle: A. N. Squires & Son have put in a new piece of machinery at their mill in this place, that is a novelty in its way. It does the work usually allotted to a plainer but it does it by scraping, and the surface of a piece of lumber operated upon by this machine is so smooth that in comparison it makes a piece which has gone through the plainer looks as if it had been sawed.

—Last Friday evening the M. E. church was crowded to hear the Ithaca Conservatory Concert Co. The company, composed Miss Lucy Marsh, soprano, Miss Henrietta Cox, pianiste, Miss Susan Thompkins, violiniste, and Mrs. Lelle Rhodes Mangang, elocutionist, are all well up to the standard and each number was heartily encored. Miss Thompkins' renditions on the violin could hardly be surpassed.

—Henry Smith was very unfortunate on Saturday. He drew his week's pay at the Extract Works and after opening the envelope and counting the money, put money and envelope into an outside pocket of his coat. When he arrived home the money was gone. The envelope was seen by persons in East Smethport and Mr. Smith's name observed thereon, but supposing it to be empty did not pick it up. It has since disappeared.

—Saturday afternoon the writer called on Dr. E. R. Baker at his dental parlors in the I. O. O. F. block and was pleasantly surprised by the recent improvements he has made there. The rooms have been newly decorated and painted and are fitted in a most tasty manner. The sterrelizing outfit and the hot and cold water fountain make the sanitary conditions perfect, and to-day Dr. Baker has one of the most convienient offices in the county.

—Henry Kleisath left his team in front of Daly's livery barn last Saturday afternoon and they became frightened and ran up Main street. In front of Heath's barber shop they ran astride a telephone pole and broke loose from the wagon, damaging the wagon considerably. Had it not been for the pole it is claimed the team would have crashed into Heath's shop and probably some one would have been fatally injured. Telephone poles have their redeeming features.

—A fire causing damage that is conservatively estimated at not less than $100,000, broke out in Clarion, Pa., Tuesday morning. The water pipes were frozen and the firemen could offer no further assistance than in carrying out property from the threatened buildings. During the fire Judge W. W. Parr, one of the oldest lawyers in the county and one of the best known residents, entered his law office to recover books when he dropped dead from excitement.

—Rev. E. E. Helms, pastor of the Buffalo Central Park M. E. church, recently preached a sermon on "Spiritualism" which was published in full in the Buffalo Express. Mr. Helms severely condemns the beliefs and practices of spiritualism. In his sermon he says: "Call it whatever name you please, belomancy, necromancy, chiromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, it is as old as Satan, for the whole thing was conceived in perdition. * * Infidelity is a wolf in wolf's clothing; Spiritualism is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Give me the former."

—A southerner has invented an electric gun that is to do away with the use of gunpowder and all noise and smoke, says an exchange. The instrument is to be a wonder in the death dealing line and the inventor expects to revolutionize modern warfare by its use. The gun is adapted to use in forts and on vessels and if it fulfills the expectations of its inventor will throw the present guns into the shade.

—William Cusick, a teamster, started across the railroad track to his house on Saturday evening just as a train was switching in a loaded car, and being partially deaf did not hear the car and was run down and killed. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. The remains were sent to Sherman, N. Y., on Monday for burial. Mr. Cusick enjoyed the respect of all who knew him and his death cast a gloom over the entire community.—Mt. Jewett News.

—Twenty-one Lady Maccabees boarded the P., S. & N. train Tuesday forenoon and enjoyed a trip to Hazelhurst. They were met at the station in that place by a delegation of the L. O. T. M., and escorted to one of the leading hotels where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. After attending the meeting of the Hive in the afternoon a hearty lunch was enjoyed and the Smethport ladies started for home loud in their praise of the treatment received at the hands of the Hazelhurst L. O. T. M.

—Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock, George Schilley, the ten-year-old son of Henry Schilley and wife, who live near the tannery, met death while at play with a number of his playmates. The children were playing "hide and seek in and about the Tannery Co's barn, when in some way a heavy hayrack fell on young Schilley, breaking his back. He died in a few minutes after the accident. Saturday was his tenth birthday and preparations were being made to celebrate the event, when the boy was carried into the house, a corpse.—Ceres Mall.

—The cake walk at the athletic rooms on Monday evening was rather tame. It is hard to tell just where to place the blame, but the facts are: the Buffalo walkers failed to appear and two Bradford boys filled the engagement. They had no time for practice with the music and therefore did not come up to the expectations of the audience which had assembled expecting to see a professional cake walk. Under more favorable circumstances they probably would have given satisfaction. Little Miss Burns in her fancy and skirt dances brought forth hearty applause. The Athletic Ass'n partially made amends for the disappointment by making the after dance free and hope later to entirely satisfy their disappointed patrons.

Second Annual Banquet.

Normandy C. L. S. C. gave their second annual banquet at the Wright House, Smethport, Pa., Thursday evening, February, 22nd. The beautiful parlors were resplendent in crimson and white, the colors of the Circle. It hung in beautiful festoons from the ceilings and gracefully marked the way from the parlors to the banquet hall. American flags were everywhere. The circle members and their guests began to arrive early and were graciously received by a committee, consisting of Mrs. Lindsley, Mrs. Welz and Mrs. Morrison. The merry laugh, the witty jest and story, passed the time away, until the program of the evening began, under the capable supervision of Mrs. Hogarth and Mrs. Tracy. Miss Lucy Wright favored the company with several artistic instrumental selections, Mrs. John Clarke sang with her usual taste and expression and a duet followed by Mrs. Hogarth and Mrs. Tracy.

The doors of the banqueting room were soon opened and the merry crowd found their places at the table by dainty, harmless hatchets, similar to the one we have been led to believe George Washington wielded in demolishing his father's cherry trees. Each was tied with Normandy colors and each contained an appropriate quotation. The room was beautifully and tastefully decorated in red and white, with flags and portraits of George Washington. Conspicious at the head of the room was a full length portrait of the Father of his Country. Instinctively we think of him as the first American patriot, but his greatness lies in his relation of leadership, rather than in a lonely isolation; for indissolubly connected with him are the minute men who answered to his call, under the ancient elm at Cambridge, the tattered heroes who with him hewed their way across the ice-blocked Delaware, and the weary, unpaid troops who bade him farewell at Newberg, when the war was ended and the hard tasks of peace lay before his impoverished army.

The tables were in the form of a letter T, and fifty plates were laid. Candelabras with crimson and white candles shed soft light upon the banquet table; the sweet, clove fragrance of the carnations that in endless profusion decked the table; the dainty green of the vining asparagus and the toothsome viands spread before us, made it apparent that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The banquet, well, it was one of Frank Wright's best. When it had been discussed and well disposed of Mrs. Forsythe, the able toast mistress, commanded silence and in a few well chosen words introduced the following toasts and speakers:

"The Father of Our Country," W. P. Eckels; "All's Well That Ends Well," Mrs. Addie Specht; "Current Events," Mrs. Etta Hogarth; "Our American Women," Mrs. Mary L. Keenan; "Monuments That Last," Miss Millicent Pattison; "The Future of Our Circle," Mrs F. W. Brownell.

Each toast was gracefully woven in and each response as gracefully taken up and handled. It was indeed "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." When the last eloquent word had been spoken, the last point scored, the spicy carnations were passed among the banqueters, as a sweet reminder of the Normandy banquet. Wraps were donned, farewells spoken and this pleasurable function was only a memory.

Much of the success of this banquet is due the capable and painstaking committee of decoration, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Lena Wright and Mrs Mollie Pierce. The candles were the gift of Mrs. Chadwick.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my store and stock of general merchandise, at Clermont, Pa. cheap for cash. This is an opportunity for the right person. Reason for sell is ill health.

LAWRENCE BAYER.
5-tf Clermont, Pa.

Horses for Sale.

Ten horses for sale, general purpose and drivers, 10 to 11 hundred pounds, good bargains. Time given on good security.

A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., March 1, 1900.

For Sale.

The Sprague brick building at corner of Main and Fulton streets. Inquire of W. D. Gallup or write Mrs. Emma J. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't go without a cutter when you can buy a first class Portland of A. T. Palmer for $20.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by going to HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S for builder's hardware, nails, etc.

Mason has an A1 mantle for 15c. Try it.

Court Minutes.

The February term of Criminal court opened Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Hon. T. A. Morrison on the bench. There were only 15 indictments to go before the jury. This is the first Criminal court in which the Commonwealth has been represented by John P. Melvin, the newly elected district attorney. The list of grand jurors was called and [illegible] answered to their names; E. L. Ervin of Bradford, was chosen foreman. After receiving the customary instructions the grand jury retired to consider the indictments placed before them.

A petition for the court to frame an issue in the case of John Hewitt vs. Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company, was filed and a rule to show cause was granted returnable at next Argument court.

Daniel M. Washburn vs. Cora Washburn. Motion for alias subpoena in divorce, granted.

The court appointed George H. Potter guardian of Agnes G. McKay.

On petition of George H. Potter, guardian of Agnes G. McKay, for allowance for her use and benefit, the court granted the guardian leave to expend the sum of $200 for her support, maintenance and education for the period of one year.

Commonwealth vs. George N. Barrett, surety of the peace. Motion for a nol pros granted.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Mark alias William Burns, statutory burglary, a motion for leave to send up an indictment was granted.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. O. P. Coon, who was returned by the constable of Ceres township for selling liquor without a license, the court granted leave to the district attorney to send up the indictment to the grand jury.

The Country Club of Bradford made application to the court for a charter. The club is formed for the purpose of purchasing of, leasing or improving grounds on the Dieter farm in Bradford township and maintaining a society or club with facilities for golf and other athletic sports.

C. R. Dennis pleaded guilty in open court to the charge of assault and battery on the person of his father. The court suspended sentence.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Maher was continued to the June term of court and the defendant required to furnish bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance at that term.

The court suspended sentence on John Adams, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and the defendant furnished bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance.

The court appointed C. M. Colegrove surveyor, S. J. Gifford and C. S. King viewers, to report on the repairing of a bridge over the Allegany river in Annin township.

The court appointed William Boecker constable of Mt. Jewett, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Adair.

A subpoena in divorce was awarded in the following cases: Levina Hathaway vs Thomas J. Hathaway. Flora A. Willis vs. Scott R. Willis. Emma Moore vs. Albert Moore. Will Frier vs. Lena Frier. Luella Goodenow vs. Edward Goodenow.

Harry G. Phelps pleaded guilty to forgery.

Com. vs. J. S. Banks and Wm. larceny, guilty.

Com. vs. Sam Lingrem, attempted rape. Not guilty, but pay one-third costs, and Anna Sophia Carlson, prosecutrix, pay two thirds costs.

C. R. Dennis, assault and battery, pleaded guilty and sentence suspended.

Anthony Sherry, assault and battery. Not guilty, but pay costs.

Wm. Hood was convicted of receiving stolen goods.

Jas. Marty's license was transferred to Geo. W. Moore.

Com. vs. Harry Taylor, surety of the peace. Not guilty and prosecutor W. H. Taylor pay costs.

Geo. McLaughlin, convicted of assault on a little girl, was sentenced to 5 months in jail.

Wm. Hood was sentenced to 3 years and 3 months and J. S. Banks 3 years and 2 months in Western penitentiary.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

Commonwealth vs. C. R. Dennis, assault and battery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Mack, alias Wm. Burns, statutory burglary. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. W. B. Hood, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. J. S. Banks and William D. Hood, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John Adams, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Harry G. Phelps, forgery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. George McLaughlin, assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. O. P. Coon, selling liquor without license. True bill.

Com. vs. Harry Bennetto. Not a true bill and prosecutor, Eva Keck pay costs.

A New Lodge.

Smethport Council, No. 57, Eclectic Assembly, was organized Tuesday evening. The lodge starts off with 20 members with prospects bright for a steady increase in numbers. A special train over the B., B. & K. brought to Smethport a delegation, numbering 71 people, from Bradford and Ormsby. Rev. M. H. Houghton, Hon. George C. Fagnan and Dr. H. A. Canfield delivered eloquent addresses to the new Council.

The following officers were elected and installed: Past president, Dr. John Clark; president, B. L. Knapp; vice president, Mrs. E. T. Daly, secretary, Mrs. Anna B. Gifford; treasurer, E. T. Daly; controller, Thos. H. Purtle; chaplain, Mrs. Warren Preston; 1st warden, Mrs. W. V. Provin; 2nd warden, Mrs. E. C. Pattison; 1st guide, Mrs. Thos. McDermott; 2nd guide, Mrs. John Lindholm; trustees, Warren Preston, John Lindholm, E. C. Pattison.

St. Luke's Church.

First Sunday in Lent. Matins at 10 a. m. The celebration with sermon at 10:30 a. m., subject of sermon "The Temptation of the Lord Jesus." Sunday school at 12 m. Evensong with sermon at 7:30 p. m., subject of sermon, "Conversion: What it is."

ALL SAINTS.

Evensong with sermon at 2:30 p. m. Sunday-school at the close of the services, at 3:15 p. m.

Buggies and Carriages for Sale.

Four high grade, high priced [illegible], [illegible] surry, stylish whip cord trimming, fancy lamps, double fenders. Several high grade buggies—one fine rubber tire job, long distance axles, rubber step pads, quick shifting shaft couplings, fine finish. If you want something nice in that line come and see me.

A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa.

C. H. Skiff, who sells pianos for J. W. Milligan of Bradford and who has sold more pianos here in the last ten years than all others, is in town.

Do you want to save money? You can buy a No. 1 Portland cutter at A. T. Palmer's, Smethport, for $20.

The mantles sold at Mason's for 15c are all right, and certainly there's a great saving in cost.

PERSONAL MENTION.

O. J. [illegible] visited Olean Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Sowers of Olean is visiting friends in town.

N. C. Gallup of Norwich was serving on jury this week.

Emil Thamm transacted business in Clermont Wednesday.

Ira L. Taylor of Turtlepoint was a caller at this office Saturday.

Attorney J. R. Haughney of Eldred attended court this week.

Miss Agnes Rowland of Warren is the guest of Mrs. W. O. Herzog.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Coleman of Port Allegany were in town Tuesday.

J. J. Robarts of Ceres was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday.

Miss Grace E. Melroy returned Friday from a visit with Olean friends.

V. J. Coleman of Port Allegany was a guest of friends in town over Sunday.

R. C. Pickett of Warren spent Sunday in town, the guest of W. O. Herzog and wife.

Harry R. Henderson went to Warren Monday, called there by the illness of his mother.

C. W. Cadin of Port Allegany was a brief caller at this office while attending court this week.

M. A. Colvin, the tomb stone man from Ridgway, was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday.

Commissioner Peterson and Attorney G. B. Mayo visited Sunbury on business the latter part of last week.

Mrs. George Denning and little daughter have been visiting friends and relatives in Eldred for several days.

D. C. Young returned Friday from New York. He said Mrs. Young and Miss Lois arrived safely in Bermuda on Tuesday of last week.

Eugene Mullin, R. L. Edgett, T. F. Mullin and District Attorney John P. Melvin were among the Bradford attorneys in town this week.

School Report.

Following is the report of Smethport schools for the month ending Feb. 13, 1900:

(Those marked * were tardy.)

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance 56.
Per cent. of attendance boys 97, girls 96.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Walter Apple
Paul Apple
Howard Brownell
Eddie Baker
Paul Denning
Robert Daly
Alten Hunter
Louis Kolicka
Frank Kolicka
Edwin Kohn
Fred Miller*
Gloria Pickersgill
Charlie Shaughnessy

Lowell Wetcrhall
Ella Cole
Edith Colegrove
Verna Calderwood
Rita Gerton
Jennie Kohn
Ruth McCammon
Lulie Hagberg
Iva Becon
Alice Evans
Ellen Lagerstall
Zelda Specht

Visitors: Mrs. L. E. Myers, Mrs. H. L. Myers, Mrs. F. Sisson, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Specht.

Mary I. Dillee, Teacher.

FIRST AND SECOND GRADES.

Whole number in attendance 40.
Per cent of attendance girls 93, boys 91.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Howard Denning*
Eva Gallup
Edna Hungerville
Rena Ness
Elmer Olson
Ralph Badger
Svend Chadwick*
Clinton Clark
Eddie Engstrom
Laura Glover

Henry Green
John Haley*
Fred Harrison
Elmer Holland
Harry Howard
Ray Laman
Julia Miller
Fred Metzgar
Esther Owen
Alletha Pickersgill

Visitors: G. R. Mayo.

Rose Allen, Teacher.

THIRD AND FOURTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance 50.
Per cent of attendance girls 97, boys 96.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Fred Anderson
Harry Dodge
Eddie Glavin
George Gregory*
Ralph Herzog
Truman Keesler
Frederick Specht
Leroy Moorhouse
Thomas Shaughnessy
Vernon Warrenberger

Mary Cole
Bessie Engstrom*
Berva Gerrity
Nevada Coleman
Iva McCammon
Rena McCammon
Mildred Owens
Lillian Bates
Winifred Cook
Mildred Holder

Visitors: E. R. Mayo, Mrs. Lindsley, Mrs. Specht.

Lola Hafner, Teacher.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES.

Per cent of attendance girls 96, boys 94.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Sidney Boelsch*
MacArthur Gorton
Fred Hefferon
Lewis Ericksen
Earl Hafner
Roy Colegrove
Percy Nixon

Alecia Armstrong*
Anna Bates
Bessie Egeman
Donna Coman
Martha Sickels
Alice Dury
Cora Clifton

Visitors: E. R. Mayo.

Florence M. Pierpont, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance 31.
Per cent of attendance girls 95, boys 92.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Beulah Holder
Eva Hallbom
Maze Glesser
Greta Rudd
Frances Aiken
Anna Berge
Elsie Bleyer
Edith McGreer
Hazel Green

Myra Servatius
Lois Green
Fred Bexer
Kenneth Mayo
Chester Townsend
Harry Sickle
Myron Gallup
Charlie Church

Visitors: Rev. G. W. Hamilton, Carlton Brown.

Stella M. Tate, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance 72.
Per cent of attendance girls 96, boys 95.
Names of pupils not absent during month.

Chas. Masser*
Montford Green
Leo Campbell
Vergil Davis*
Eugene Dodley
Earl Gallup*
Lawrence Morrison*
Cecil Richard
Herman Coffin
Mandus Jackson*
Ora Bexer
Edna Church
Mayme Colegrove
Beatrice Gifford

Bertha Jackson
Ida Rutan
Anna Shoske*
Reta Boardman*
Mabel Camp
Pearl Green
Mary Keesler*
Iva Dewitt
Florence Stuart*
Alice Servatius
Ethel Hall
Rachel Rubin
Mattie Coffey
Ora Campbell

Visitors: Rose Cooper, Frank Green, Anton Green, Hattie Hardie.

W. P. Eckels, Principal.
Anne J. Bakers, Ass't.

Correspondence.

LARABEE.

At about [illegible] o'clock Saturday evening, the residence of Frank Kenny was discovered to be on fire. Timely assistance saved the building, but not until much damage had been done. The fire originated from an overheated pipe in the sitting room, and when discovered it had [illegible] the plaster from ceiling and walls and [illegible] destroyed the furnishings of the room. Mrs. Kenny and [illegible] were so badly frightened that they rushed from the house in their night robes and [illegible] snow to [illegible] where they were cared for.

E. A. [illegible] Express agent on the [illegible] branch returned from [illegible] Friday evening where he was summoned to act as best man at the wedding of a friend which happy event occurred on Thursday last.

Our [illegible] patients are all on the road to recovery and no new cases reported.

Mr. McDermott of [illegible] was the most seriously afflicted with [illegible] of any of our citizens, but is now out again.

Frank [illegible] of Eldred was in town on [illegible] county seat on Monday last.

Mrs. W. L. Wandsler is on the sick list this week.

Geo. Mayo of Forth Point was in town Monday.

ANNIN CREEK.

Miss Gertrude Wandler went back to school at Port Allegany Monday.

W. [illegible] and wife [illegible] from Mil[illegible] last week.

Harry [illegible] of Kane was transacting business in this [illegible] Saturday last.

Master Clyde Harrison of Ceres visited his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Hodges last week.

Annin township election resulted as follows: Justice of the Peace, H. N. Harder; Supervisors, M. F. Sweet, [illegible] Peter Gorman; School Directors, M. F. Shear and J. M. Dillon; Collector, Chas. Wandler; Town Clerk, [illegible]; Auditor, H. N. Harder; Judge of election, L. [illegible]; Inspectors, [illegible].

A man named [illegible] Persson, of Pressonville, Kane, wrote [illegible] the other day, saying [illegible] everybody in his town who has used Foley's Honey and Tar is, that it is the very best medicine for la grippe, colds, [illegible]. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Send [illegible] for "TRUTHS ABOUT HAMMAR PAINT" tells you all about how to paint your own house. HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have about 50 beautiful good [illegible] for sale. They are beauties and no mistake. Come early and secure first choice. tf

Try Mason's 15c mantles.

Rev. Clifford B. Barrett.

(The Free Methodist.)

Rev. Clifford B. Barrett, the [illegible] of this memorial sketch, was born, as he was wont to say, in "Bethlehem, Grafton county, New Hampshire, near the White Mountains, May [illegible], 18[illegible], and went 'home' from Gerry, N. Y., Saturday morning, December [illegible], 1899."

His mother dying when he was very young, he was raised by an uncle [illegible]. He [illegible] after witnessing [illegible] young Clifford concluded he wouldn't want a different kind of religion when he came to [illegible]. At the age of 17 he came to the lumber regions of northwestern Pennsylvania and went into business near Smethport, McKean county. At that time the greater portion of [illegible] lumber, or sometimes squared "sticks" were floated down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the desired market.

In this work of rafting, [illegible] method of [illegible] down the river, Brother Barrett became an expert. It was during these years that he earned the title, "The Wild Alleghenian," [illegible] which he [illegible]. None [illegible] others, he was a rollicking, jolly, [illegible] disposition, which made him a favorite with the rough river men of those times, who nicknamed him as above. While no longer adhering to the teachings of his uncle, yet their influence upon him begot in him a disregard for sacred things, especially for the religion of the Methodists. He was accustomed to say, "The Methodists holler as though God Almighty were deaf. If I ever get religion I'll be a Presbyterian, they act respectable." He delighted at this time in making sport of and turning into ridicule Methodist people and their ways, sometimes going so far as to preach mock Methodist sermons for the amusement of his companions.

While at one time delivering one of these sermons from a stand in a grove through which he and his companions were passing, where a Methodist camp meeting had recently been held, he was conscious of an irresistible power taking possession of him as he spoke, talking through him for a time to the astonishment and alarm of his companions, and then rendering him speechless and powerless for some moments. He dated the beginning of the work of God in his heart from this time. Some time later at the age of 35, he was converted at a prayer meeting near Smethport, Pa. Three years later at a camp meeting he sought and obtained the experience of entire sanctification. The change wrought in him by grace was thorough and radical. He became a happy, zealous follower of Jesus. He still followed the lumber business, but now from his heart sang and shouted the praise of God, exhorted sinners to seek him, and was rechristened by the river men, "The Happy Alleghenian," a name by which he was known until the time of his death.

Meeting with some business reverses, and his plans in that direction being frustrated, he felt divinely led to devote his time to laboring for the salvation of men, to which work he gave himself until the close of his life. He never held an appointment from any ecclesiastical authority and kept no record of his life or work, consequently data of his life are hard to secure.

He was with the army in the war of the rebellion for a year in 1861 and 1862. On account of defective eyesight he could not be enlisted as a regular soldier, but was employed by the regiment as mail and express messenger. He held meetings among the soldiers in camp, about seventy being converted in one series of meetings and others sanctified. He labored three years as a missionary among the Indians, on the Grand river in Canada and in other places. He spent several years in the Methodist Episcopal church after his conversion before he came in contact with Free Methodism. As soon, however, as he met the Free Methodists he felt that they were his people. He was received into the Free Methodist church by Rev. Asa Abell, at a camp meeting at Kanonsville, N. Y. The date of the meeting he could not give. Since that time he has labored among our people, as he himself expressed it, "more or less in eighteen different states and in Canada." He attended twenty six camp meetings in Canada alone.

Before the infirmities of age began to weigh him down he was an inspiration to a revival or camp meeting, and a host in an altar service. During the last twenty-two years of his life he was very closely associated with the work which has grown into the Oil City and Pittsburg conferences. He held his membership in the Oil City district, and Brother Joseph Kennedy's home at Oil City was for years his home, where he was always welcome.

He was regularly licensed as an evangelist by the quarterly conference of the then Pittsburg district of the Genesee conference on the camp ground at Franklin, Pennsylvania, in August 1876, the quarterly conference, and sustained that relationship to the church until the time of his death. Several characteristics of the man would impress an observer of character who was associated with him.

1. The clearness and freshness of his own experience and the earnestness with which he urged a like experience on others. He was always blest. The first salutation as he came upon a camp ground was one of his peculiar hallelujahs, which no one who once heard ever forgot. It was proverbial among those who knew him that "Brother Barrett got blest quick." Those who were converted under his labors had the joy in their hearts and the shine on their faces.

2. The clear and definite testimony which he always gave to the experience of entire sanctification. Who that knew him will ever forget his oft repeated testimony, "Jesus saves and sanctifies me just now. I am running up the shining way with the glory in my soul. I am seeking joys immortal and a bright and starry crown." He urged, entreated and exhorted all to be very definite in this experience. No seekers of holiness were ever slightly healed under his hands.

3. He had a very great love for sinners. Everywhere, in the home, on the street, on the train, or in the public meeting, he was always seeking an opportunity to lead souls to Christ. Often has the writer heard exhortations of wonderful power fall from his lips as he pleaded with sinners to yield to Jesus and be saved. Many, very many, will arise in the judgment and call him blessed.

4. The childlikeness and simplicity of his faith. He literally lived a life of faith. From the time that he left his business to work for God until the time that provision was made for him after his last sickness, he never had any [illegible] for his support, yet his needs were always supplied and he was frequently able to minister to others. His faith in this regard was often tested. Sometimes he would be led to go to some place to which he did not have the means to carry him, but as he went God always provided the means, sometimes after he was on the train and the train was in motion. The same simple, unwavering faith always characterized him. He expected that God would hear and answer, and, as a result, his prayers were answered.

5. His absolute freedom from gossip and evil speaking. His large acquaintance with the work and workers of the church and his continual traveling from place to place, furnished strong temptations to engage in the work of news-monger, but it was absolutely impossible to entangle him in anything like gossip, and he showed great tact in turning the subject when conversation appeared to be tending in that direction. In an intimate acquaintance of twenty-five years the writer never heard him, under any circumstances, speak evil of an absent person.

His last sickness, Bright's disease, was very painful, but an intimate experience of him in his most severe suffering, the purity, sweetness, gentleness and heavenliness of his expression, as I saw it on the occasion of my last visit to him, are indelibly stamped upon my memory.

It was thought best in October last to place him in the Gerry Home. Here the writer last saw him on October 22, 1899. Less than two months later he had gone home. The end came suddenly at the last. On Thursday before his death he had a stroke of paralysis. In falling he struck his head, rendering him unconscious. His first words on regaining consciousness were, "Praise the Lord." Not long before he passed away he said to his sister, Mrs. [illegible] White: "I am [illegible] packed up and ready to go. All I have to do is to strap my satchel and go." Those who knew [illegible] His last words were addressed to his sister, [illegible] "Help me praise the Lord!" On Sabbath morning, December [illegible], he closed his eyes to earthly things to open them to the glory of eternity. After a brief service at the home in Gerry, the remains were taken to the home of Brother J. C. Bowman of [illegible], Pa., [illegible] which place Brother Barrett had requested [illegible] be buried. Here a service conducted by the writer [illegible] the church whose [illegible] The last services were held, loving hands bore the [illegible] to its last resting place [illegible] cemetery near the Allegheny river [illegible] the ashes of "The Happy Alleghenian" are [illegible] resting, waiting for the voice of the Son of God. [illegible] C. B. Barrett, "The Happy Alleghenian" [illegible] gone to glory, washed in the blood of the Lamb." [illegible]

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THE COUNTIES TO ISSUE BONDS.

Voters to Fix the Tax Rate—State, County and Township Road Engineers—Radial Roads to County Seats—Motive Power Vehicles and Bicycles to Be Taxed.

To all County Commissioners and Taxpayers of Pennsylvania:

I beg leave to present for your consideration and criticism the following proposed road law for Pennsylvania, which I expect to urge for adoption by the Pennsylvania legislature at its next session. For your information I may state that 50 years ago I lived for 10 years on a farm in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and since that for 20 years or more I traveled among coal workers, road contractors and quarrymen and was largely instrumental in forcing the use of steam rock drills to make holes in stone, and also of dynamite and electric blasting, all of which have proved so beneficial that by their use the price of limestone for furnace use has been brought down from $1.25 per ton to 19 cents per ton f. o. b. When you know that the improvements I was largely instrumental in forcing into use, which have resulted in reducing the cost of production as described, and when you know that the furnaces of Pittsburg consume from 175 to 200 car loads of limestone per day, 365 days every year, and that the above improvements have resulted in a saving to the furnacemen of Pittsburg of about $12,000,000 per annum, that while doing all of the above, I have had to travel many hundreds of miles in buggies, on horseback, and many more miles on foot, where horses could not go, you will give me credit for knowing how bad the roads of Pennsylvania are, and the much needed improvement of roads. During the last 20 years I have made two trips across the ocean to Europe, and while there examined the roads and some of the road laws of Scotland, England, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, and had my road law read over and rigidly criticised by the chief engineer of all the roads of France, who, after a two-hours' reading, I explaining it, pronounced it the best road law he had ever known of, and wished he had that road law for France.

Arthur Kirk.

Now, after all this experience and intelligent approval, I submit this my seventeenth revised edition of a proposed road law for Pennsylvania, and I hope you will carefully read it over, and send me your criticism of it at your earliest convenience, no matter whether favorable or adverse.

Please read it section by section, and send me your criticism of it section by section. It will be a great favor if you will suggest any changes or improvements, for I do not know any more important subject before the people of Pennsylvania than How to Get Good Roads.

There is no doubt but there are good men among farmers who know the great need of better roads better than a lot of "dudes" who have never driven a loaded team to market in their lives.

ARTHUR KIRK,
Sharpsburg, Pa.

AN ACT

Providing for the laying out and permanent improvement of certain highways within the commonwealth, connecting the various county seats with those of the adjoining counties, making such roads or highways, state roads; authorizing the relocation, opening, straightening, widening, extension and alteration of existing roads, when necessary; to include parts thereof in said highways, authorizing the taking of property for such roads or highways, and providing for the compensation therefor. For benefits and damages resulting from such taking, providing for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in making such improvements and in thereafter repairing and maintaining the same; authorizing the issue of bonds and the levying of a tax to provide a fund for said purpose; providing for state supervision and control of all the public roads within the commonwealth, and the appointment of a chief engineer and various subordinates for that purpose.

Governor Shall Appoint a State Engineer.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that within three months after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the governor of this commonwealth to appoint a civil engineer of suitable age and experience in highway or road making, to be "chief engineer of highways," whose duty it shall be to supervise and control the construction and repair of all public roads and highways within the state, by whatever name the same may be known and such other duties as may be herein after set forth. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall be paid a salary of $5,000 per year in monthly installments, when said salary has been earned by proper attention to the duties of his office, and the governor may remove him for cause. State engineer shall give bonds in the sum of $20,000 for the safe and proper use of all money intrusted to his care.

Duties of State Chief Engineer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state chief engineer to open and maintain a suitable office in Harrisburg, and a similar office in each county seat in the state, for the transaction of all business relating to highways and roads. He shall furnish said offices with all needed appliances, including banking books and stationery, drafting instruments, etc. He shall employ necessary clerks and assistants and shall fix the hours and salaries or wages of all employes in his department, and appoint a time and place, or places, in every county in the state, where the same shall be paid each month. He shall require the faithful performance of all appointed duties and shall deduct from all salaries or wages a proportionate amount thereof for lost time, and he may discharge any or all employes for cause or want of employment. He shall make and publish all rules and regulations for the construction, use and maintenance of all highways or roads within the commonwealth, and he shall have full power to enforce the same. He shall not be interested as a stockholder, owner, or officer of any money making enterprise, but must devote all his time and attention to the duties of his office. And he may at his own discretion direct fruit trees to be planted on both sides of highway roads, and cared for, and he may sell the fruit of same, proceeds to be paid into the county good roads bank in every county, subject to draft of state engineer.

State Engineer Shall Appoint a County Engineer in Every County.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said chief engineer to appoint as soon as practicable a chief highway engineer in every county in Pennsylvania, who shall reside at the county seat of the county of which he is the chief engineer, whose duty it shall be to carry out the rules and regulations and instructions he may from time to time receive in writing or printing from the chief state engineer and be in attendance at his office in his said county seat during such office hours as said state engineer may designate (when not actually otherwise employed on county business), for the transaction of all highway business, and certify expense of said office and help expenses to chief state engineer, who shall cause the same to be investigated, and when found satisfactory, shall cause the same to be paid by his county good road bank; and state engineer shall require every county and township engineer to furnish his own field instruments and tools for his crew. His salary shall be $300 per month.

State Chief Engineer Shall Appoint a Council.

SEC. 4. State chief engineer shall appoint a council consisting of three (3) competent engineers, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the chief state engineer; each shall be paid a salary of $2,000 per annum, in monthly installments; to act as his councilors in all matters relating to road or highway matters, and to examine all applicants for positions to act as civil engineer on highway roads.

Council Shall Rigidly Examine All Applying Engineers.

SEC. 5. Said council shall rigidly examine, under such rules as they may adopt, all applicants for positions to act as civil engineers in constructing or management of highway roads, and no person may be appointed as civil engineer on highway road who has not been approved by at least a majority of said court and has been given an approving diploma signed by at least a majority of the court of councilors who examined him, and only persons having such diplomas may be employed in locating or superintending the making or managing of highway roads as engineer in charge.

The Above Council Shall Adopt Rules.

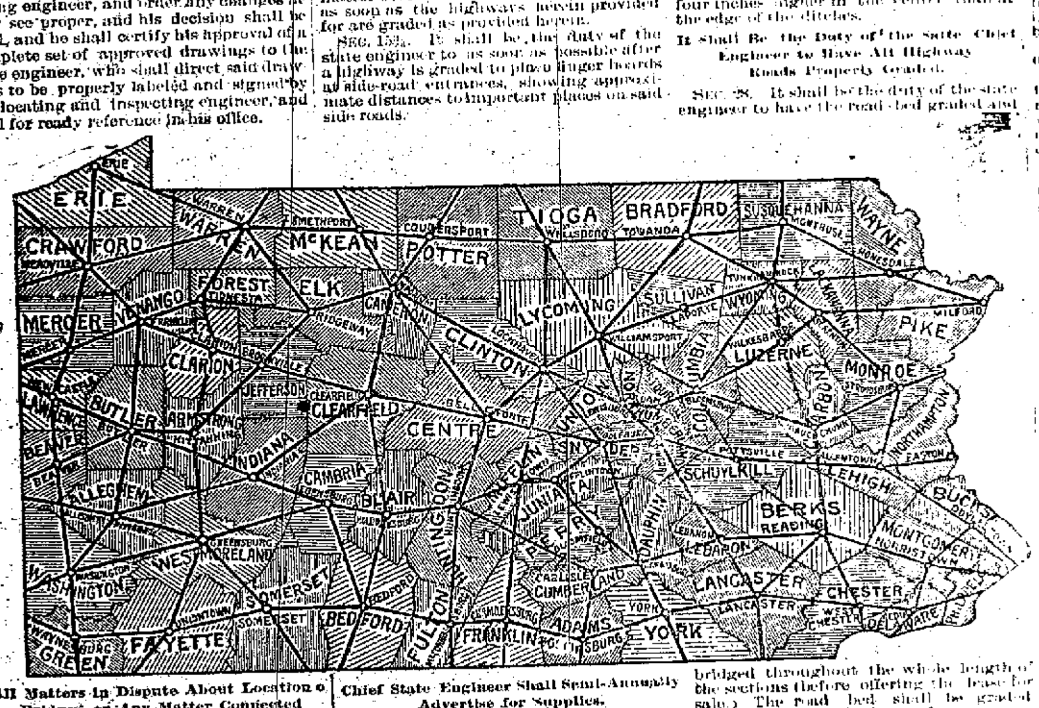
SEC. 6. The above council shall adopt rules from time to time, with the approval of the state engineer, for locating all highway roads. Principal among such rules shall be: "No part of any highway road shall be more than 3 per cent grade, and shall be from 40 to 60 feet wide, and shall be located with best engineering skill."

State Engineer Shall Designate One Councilor, to Be President of Council, One to Be Vice-President and One to Be Secretary.

SEC. 7. The state engineer shall designate one member of council to be president, one member to be vice-president, and one member to be secretary, and all shall be paid such traveling expenses as the state engineer may direct; and all may hold office during the pleasure of the state engineer, and all shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the usual oath of office. All salaries to be paid once every month in cash, as the engineer may direct.

State Engineer Shall Delegate One of His Council to Examine Location.

SEC. 8. The state engineer shall delegate one of his councilors or a diplomaed engineer to go over and carefully examine the location of every highway road after it has been located, and before any work has been done on said location, and he shall personally examine every part of it in company with its locating engineer, and order any changes he may see proper, and his decision shall be final, and he shall certify his approval of a complete set of approved drawings to the state engineer, who shall direct said drawings to be properly labeled and signed by the locating and inspecting engineer, and filed for ready reference in his office.



All Matters in Dispute About Location of Bridges, or Any Matter Connected With Highway Roads, May Be Referred to State Engineer.

SEC. 9. All matters in dispute connected with highway roads may be referred to state engineer, and he may go himself and examine the case, or he may appoint a deputy to collect and report facts. The state engineer may set a time to hear both sides, and his decision shall be final and without appeal.

If the Boundary of Adjoining Counties Is a Stream.

SEC. 10. If the boundary of two adjoining counties is a stream of water and must be bridged, each county shall be charged by state engineer with one half the cost of the bridge and approaches.

Duties of Township Engineer.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the chief county engineer as soon as practicable to appoint a chief township engineer in every township in his county, which township engineer shall reside in the township for which he has been appointed, and shall exercise personal supervision and control of all the public roads and highways within said township, under the direction of the county road engineer. It shall be his duty to promptly and faithfully carry out any and all directions and instructions issued by his county engineer and such instructions or directions shall be given in writing or by means of printed rules and regulations.

The county engineer shall fix the wages of all township engineers and employes and the time and place when and where they shall be paid. The salary of the township engineers shall be $20 per month.

State Engineer, County Engineers and Township Engineers Shall Have Charge of All Highways and Roads in Pennsylvania.

SEC. 12. The chief state engineer, in connection with the county and township engineers throughout the various counties and townships of the state, shall take charge of all the public highways within the commonwealth outside the cities and boroughs, after the term of the supervisors in office at the time of the passage of this act has expired, and they shall see that all roads are kept in good condition and repair and shall make all new highways or roads, except the radial highways hereinafter described.

All Highway Roads Shall Be Well Rolled.

When a highway road has been graded and well settled by exposure to weather for at least one month after grading the state engineer may order it covered with crushed stone 8 inches deep and 40 feet wide, which may be any good hard native stone approved by state engineer; it shall then be rolled all over three times with a twenty-ton steam roller, and well sprinkled with water, then six inches of same hard stone, well rolled, 30 feet wide, and sprinkled with water as above; then seven inches of hard limestone or bluestone, or its equivalent, and all rolled over four times by a twenty-ton roller.

State Chief Engineer Shall as Soon as Possible Cause at Least Four Radial Highways to Be Made From Every County Seat.

SEC. 13. The state chief engineer shall as soon as practicable cause the county engineer in each county of the state to locate at least four radiating highways from every county seat, and more if needed, so as to give every county at least four radial highways from its county seat, which said highways shall run in opposite directions from the boundary line of every county seat, directed so as to connect with four other roads or highways similarly located, leading from the nearest county seats.

No part of such county-seat highways shall be less than sixty (60) feet wide, with ditches four feet wide on top and three feet deep in center, on both sides of the road, if needed. No part of any such highway shall be more than 3 per cent grade; all shall have the best possible drainage for water, and where needed shall be furnished with eight-inch sewer pipe drains across the highway, and all drainage water shall as soon as possible be discharged on the adjoining ground free without charge being made for manuring or irrigating benefits to owner of adjoining land.

How Highway or Road Taxes Shall Be Paid.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the state highway roads engineer to give public notice to tax assessors and taxpayers that he is authorized by this act to give public notice to all payers of road tax that after the time has expired for which road supervisors have been elected, all road taxes shall be reduced to one-half of what they were before that time, and shall hereafter be paid in cash to the cashier of a bank appointed by the state engineer in every county seat in Pennsylvania, and to be held by said cashier subject to sight drafts of state engineer of highway roads and by him expended in improving old roads and making new highway roads, except radial roads and repairs wherever needed within the county where said money was collected. All taxes paid between the 1st of April and 1st of August allowed 10 per cent abatement, during August face amounts, and after 1st September 10 per cent shall be added to face amounts.

Of County Seat Radial Highways.

SEC. 15. As soon as said county seat radial highways have been located and proper surveys made thereof, and the cost of grading the same approximately ascertained, it shall be the duty of the state engineer to certify the estimated total cost thereof to the county commissioners of the proper counties through which the radial highway passes. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county or counties to forthwith proceed to raise said sum by the issue of bonds and collecting of taxes; said bonds to be furnished by state engineer and to be issued in accordance with the general laws of the commonwealth, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum and to be issued in denominations of $50, $100 and $500, payable within 25 years. Such bonds shall show [illegible] what county they belong to. The proceeds of sale of bonds shall be paid out by state engineer for the building of the highway roads within each county upon the proper vouchers signed by the county engineer and countersigned by the state engineer.

The cashier of every good roads bank in Pennsylvania shall at close of business hours every Saturday report to state engineer by mail the number of every bond he sold during previous week and the amount of money he has on hand subject to state engineer's draft.

When the county commissioners shall notify the county engineer that enough money for beginning the making of said roads is in the treasury or is available by reason of bona fide contracts for the sale of said bonds, such county engineer shall notify the state engineer, whereupon said state engineer shall advertise for bids for the doing of said work of grading, and be prepared to show such bidders at his office in Harrisburg profiles of cuts and fills and all data necessary to a proper understanding thereof, which advertisement shall be in one newspaper for four weeks in each county seat in which the work is to be done. Said work may be let in whole or in part, or subdivided so as to be most advantageous to the bidders and to enable the same to be done at the least possible cost. As soon as enough money is provided by the county commissioners of each county to commence making said radial highway of each county, the county engineer shall locate the radiating air line highway roads herein provided for, then the state engineer shall instruct the county engineer to first locate an air line from county seat to adjoining county seat and make the two air lines to exactly meet at county lines. When each county air line exactly meets at county lines, then the state engineer shall direct each county engineer to proceed to locate the radial lines as near the air lines as the contour of the land will permit.

All good road bond taxes shall be levied in every county in Pennsylvania by its own county commissioners on all taxable property in said county, and sufficient taxes is hereby pledged to redeem all good road bonds at maturity within 25 years from their date, when all interest on said bonds shall cease.

SEC. 15½. It shall be the duty of the state engineer to as soon as possible secure universal free postal delivery of all mail matter over all the state of Pennsylvania as soon as the highways herein provided for are graded as provided herein.

SEC. [illegible] It shall be the duty of the state engineer [illegible] a highway [illegible] at side [illegible] mate distances to important places on said side roads.

Chief State Engineer Shall Semi-Annually Advertise for Supplies.

SEC. 16. The chief state engineer of highways shall semi-annually, during the last week of May and of November, make out and publish in one paper in each of the cities of Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, giving at least 10 days' notice that he is ready to furnish a circular giving a list and approximate quantities of articles on that list that he will likely need to purchase during the following six months, and he shall include in that list all office supplies itemized, stationery and office furniture, but no field instruments or field tools. Said advertisement shall give at least 10 days' notice of the time and place, during the months of December and June of each year, where he will sell at public auction the right to supply each separate article on that published list to the lowest bidder. Each and every article to be delivered free of all charges, in such quantities and of such qualities, and at such places as the chief engineer may from time to time direct, and each and every successful bidder shall give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

All bills for above supplies shall be rendered on or before the first Monday of each month of June and December, and shall then be carefully checked and examined, and when found correct shall be paid on second Monday of same month at state engineer's office in Harrisburg or by check through mail, if the party so request.

State Engineer Shall Claim, and Use Without Compensation, the Six Acres Reserved With Which to Make Roads When Needed.

SEC. 17. In making the above described highway roads the chief engineer shall claim and take for the state of Pennsylvania the right to use, without compensation, the six acres of land originally reserved to the state out of every hundred acres for the purpose of making roads when needed, as so described in original titles, when the said allowance for roads has not been previously used, and is now needed for making roads on highways.

State Engineer Shall Place Mile-Stones.

SEC. 18. The state chief engineer shall, as soon as a highway road is completed, place a milestone of suitable material at the end of each mile, suitably marked, giving distance to and from prominent places along the highways, and he shall see that the mile-stones are maintained in good order.

When a highway road is graded and ready for mile-stones, the state engineer shall publicly, by advertisement for two weeks in a weekly newspaper in each county through which that highway passes, and invite samples of mile-stones to be delivered in Harrisburg, and proposals stating price per mile-stone, at which all mile-stones needed for the described highway will be furnished, each stone to be delivered near its appropriate place free of all charges. Said samples may be of any suitable material (except wood) and design, and said mile-stones shall be placed in correct position by the state engineer.

At Expiration of the First Twenty Years the Lease Shall Be Resold.

SEC. 19. Six months before the expiration of the first twenty years lease the state engineer shall readvertise and sell said lease every twenty years, as at first under such rules and regulations as the state engineer may direct.

State Engineer Shall Not Engage or Be Interested as Stock-Owner or Officer in Any Money-Making Enterprise.

SEC. 20. The state chief engineer of highway roads in Pennsylvania shall not be interested as stock holder, or owner, or officer, of any money making enterprise, but must devote all his time and energy to attending to his duties as chief engineer of Pennsylvania highway roads.

State Engineer May Sell Leases.

SEC. 21. The chief state engineer shall as soon as possible ascertain the total cost of any highway or any part thereof when finished (but before covering it with stones and including approximate cost of stones and mile stones and of finished highway or road, in sections from place to place, and he shall then give twenty days' notice of time and place, using the total cost of any such part as a basis of sale, he shall sell at public auction (at a fixed hour), to the highest and best bidder above cost price, the right to fix and use a double track street railway on such described highway, and use the same for transporting freight and passengers on such sections as may be advisable for 20 years, under such rules and regulations as the state chief engineer may from time to time adopt.

Terms of Sale of Lease of Highway Roads.

SEC. 22. No rent of lease for highway roads may be collected during the first three years of lease. All property of lessee on lease shall be held as security for rent and shall not be removed without the consent of the state chief engineer. At the beginning of the fourth year of the lease the total sum at which the lease was bid off at auction shall be divided into seventeen equal parts, and each part shall represent one year of the seventeen years remaining of the twenty years of lease, then each seventeenth part shall be divided into twelve equal parts, each representing one month of lease, and on or before the first day of each month each lessee shall pay into the state chief engineer one twelfth part of a seventeenth part of the total lease price at which the lease of highway was sold, [illegible] above described.

If Rent Is Not Paid as Agreed.

SEC. 23. If rent of lease of highway road is not paid promptly [illegible] forfeit all overdue [illegible] and at the end of three months [illegible] shall forfeit all right under lease, and the state engineer shall take possession of all the lessee's property on the premises, in the name of the state of Pennsylvania [illegible] who wilfully injures, destroys or removes any part of plant after one month's rent is overdue, shall be [illegible] for all damages to plant.

Purchaser of Lease, as Above, Shall Have His Plant Completed Within Six Months.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the state engineer of highway roads to see that the purchaser of [illegible] road lease at public auction, as above described, shall have his purchase fully equipped and in full operation within six months after sale of lease, and if not completed and in operation then the state chief engineer may take possession of plant and lease in the name of Pennsylvania and declare all purchase of the lease right forfeited.

The State Engineer Shall Furnish Passes.

SEC. 25. All persons properly authorized by the state engineer to enter upon land to do any act necessary to the location, construction or maintenance of highways or roads, such person shall be furnished by the state engineer with a pass which may be partly written and partly printed, setting forth that the bearer (here write the name of the bearer), is authorized by the state engineer to enter upon any land, except graveyards or boroughs or cities, and a bearer of such a pass shall be held personally responsible for all unnecessary damage to property on which he has entered.

State Chief Engineer Shall Make and Publicly Publish Rules, etc.

SEC. 26. The state chief engineer shall make and publish all rules and regulations for the construction, use and maintenance of all highways or roads within the state of Pennsylvania, and he shall have full power and authority to enforce the same.

Explanation of the Word Highway Road.

SEC. 27. The term highway, as used in this act, means an extra well made road, as straight as possible from starting point to end, having no part steeper than 3 per cent grade, and from 40 to 60 feet wide, with ditches on both sides, when so needed, four feet wide and three feet deep in the center, and side drainage six inches higher in center than sides of highway. The term road means the same as above except the width may be from 30 to 40 feet wide, with ditches on both sides three feet wide on top and two feet deep in the center where needed, and side drainage four inches higher in the center than at the edge of the ditches.

It Shall Be the Duty of the State Chief Engineer to Have All Highway Roads Properly Graded.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the state engineer to have the road-bed graded and bridged throughout the whole length of the sections (before offering the lease for sale.) The road bed shall be graded throughout, not less than 8 feet wide, and no part steeper than 3 per cent grade, and crown or center of highway six inches higher than borders of highway, with ditches on both sides, where needed, four feet wide on top and three feet deep in center, all ditches to have not less than two inches of a fall in 10 feet, with eight inch sewer pipe drains, suitably placed where needed, to drain ditches across and under road bed.

State Engineer Shall Give Four Weeks' Notice of Election to Decide the Amount of Good Road Taxes To Be Levied.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the state engineer to give at least four weeks notice, by publication in one weekly newspaper in every county seat in Pennsylvania, four weeks before the stated election of the county commissioners. That all voters are requested to vote the number of mills taxes they wish voted to be levied every year, until next election of county commissioners. It shall be the duty of the state engineer of good roads to give notice in the papers as above, to inform every board of county commissioners that they are hereby required to provide a column in every voting ballot where the voters by inserting the numeral figures shall represent the number of mills for good road taxes that he wishes levied annually. The majority of votes cast for any numeral shall be the number of mills the county commissioners shall levy annually until the next election for county commissioners.

Of Inanimate Motive Power Vehicles and Bicycles.

SEC. 30. Every owner or user of an inanimate motive power propelled road traveling vehicle shall annually pay to his or her county treasurer (except makers) $20 on or before the first day of April of each year, or $4 per month for any fraction of a year, for which he or she shall be given a licensed figured plate by the state engineer, which must be conspicuously attached on the left side of vehicle so that its number can be easily read while the vehicle is in motion, and if the above license is not paid before the tenth day of each year 50 cents for each month or fraction of a month. The above license fees, with cost of collection and all penalties for non payment of license, shall be paid to the informer who made information that license for that year had not been paid.

The Owner or User of a Bicycle Shall Pay [illegible]

SEC. 31. The owner or user of a bicycle shall on payment of $1 to the county engineer have all the above rights and privileges and be subject to all the penalties as above specified.

State Chief Engineer Shall Give at Least Ten Days' Notice of Letting of Contracts for Grading.

SEC. 32. The state chief engineer shall give at least ten days notice of time and place where bids will be publicly opened for contract work on highway roads, and award publicly made to lowest and best bidders on terms and plans prepared by state engineer, such plans and specifications for at least 20 days before time for opening bids.

State Engineer Shall Cause Proper Plans and Specifications to Be Made.

SEC. 33. The state [illegible] all necessary data and [illegible] for all work [illegible] shall specify [illegible] terms of payment, [illegible] chief state engineer [illegible]

State Chief Engineer Shall Ascertain Total Cost.

SEC. 34. The state chief engineer shall as soon as possible ascertain the total cost, from place to place, of any highway road, or any part thereof, when finished, including stone [illegible] but before covering it with stone [illegible] including cost of mile stones [illegible] but not including the right of way or damage by right of way.

State Engineer May Sell Leases.

SEC. 35. When total cost [illegible] has been ascertained by the state chief engineer he shall give twenty days' notice of time and place where using the total cost as above described, as a starting price [illegible] at public auction [illegible] above cost, the [illegible] described highway road, or part thereof, to the highest bidder above cost [illegible] for twenty years to carry freight and passengers, from date of [illegible] track street railway, [illegible] conditions and terms.

To Punish Frauds, etc.

SEC. 36. Any person [illegible] road or highway [illegible] dishonesty in any form [illegible] $50 or more, such as dishonest [illegible] contracts, dishonest inspection [illegible] dishonest purchase of tools or material, [illegible]

The State Engineer May [illegible]

[illegible]

Salary of State Chief Engineer and Cost of Harrisburg Office.

SEC. [illegible] The salary of the state chief engineer [illegible] shall be paid out of [illegible]

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Facts and Figures.

The agricultural department of Pennsylvania has demonstrated that the road taxes levied every year for the last [illegible] years have averaged over $[illegible]. Now I gave this question to the most advanced scholars in the public schools of Sharpsburg, Pa. [illegible]

Answer was 381 miles.

[illegible]

Answer was 3,571 wagons.

[illegible]

Answer was 85 acres.

[illegible]

How to Get Money to Make Good Roads.

I am assured by reputable [illegible] who [illegible] afraid to put it in bank for fear the banks may fail [illegible] My proposed road law will provide a [illegible] cash if he needs it.

Abusing His Privileges.

[illegible]

"He evidently thinks [illegible] wouldn't [illegible] so [illegible]"—Chicago Record.

Reward.

We the undersigned do hereby agree to refund the money on a [illegible] purchase of [illegible] of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters Tablets if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction.

L. K. HOGARTH & CO.
H. C. WELLS.

[illegible]

Show Antiquities.

A few years ago [illegible] London [illegible] would be required to eat out [illegible] Art Amateur.

Horse Racing on the Stage.

[illegible] full speed. [illegible] the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills [illegible] to the horses in front of [illegible] for lengthy or short periods, according as they are moved quickly or slowly. A picket fence, placed between the audience and the course, not only makes the scene more realistic, but it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence is also contrived in another way to add to the illusion by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses and so lending to their apparent speed.

As to the sounds made by the footfalls of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene, they are reproduced by the dead hoofs of dead horses or wooden imitations mounted on handles and hammered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged like the spurs on a hand organ roller to imitate trotting, galloping or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the trampling of horses, wheels are run on sand.—Cassell's Magazine.

Why?

"Why," asks the New York Press, "should Hartford be the center of insurance in this country instead of New York? Why should Boston be the center of the rubber industry? There is no copper within 1,000 miles of the Hub. Why should a majority of our [illegible] Why [illegible] why should [illegible] Why is Providence the great jewelry making city?"

Pearls and Tears.

"What splendid pearls the bride has! How can a man give his bride pearls? They mean tears."

"Yes, that's superstition! Besides, they are imitation pearls."

"Well, if she knows that the tears will be genuine, at any rate."—Fliegende Blatter.

A Wise Girl.

Carrie—Tell me, Kate, how was it you did not marry Mr. Tyler?

Kate—He told me I was the only woman he ever loved. If a man will lie to you before marriage, what stories won't he tell afterward?—Boston Transcript.

Going Down Hill.

People suffering from Kidney disease feel a gradual but steady loss of vitality. They [illegible] Foley's Kidney Cure. It is guaranteed. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Worse Than Death Valley.

Deceitful as Death valley is, its northwest neighbor, known as Mesquite valley, [illegible] waters upon its [illegible] through [illegible] wind blows with [illegible] velocity. During its [illegible] through the desert it [illegible] clouds of white sand [illegible] and at frequent intervals it whirls [illegible] the canyons [illegible] of sharp crystals. Under the glistening [illegible] borax are concealed streams of salt water which flow sluggishly toward some unknown outlet or may be lapped up by the parched winds.

One of the strangest phenomena of this extraordinary place is what frontiersmen [illegible] By the [illegible] a crust composed of minerals and clay has been forced on the surface, and by some curious pressure of nature has been lifted from the earth in irregular curves like pie crust in the oven. The cavity between this crust and the solid earth varies from one to ten feet, and the depth frequently changes after heavy windstorms by the displacement of the air beneath. The man or the animal that steps upon this crust is gone forever. It is absolutely impossible for any one to extricate himself, when plunging about in the "raising earth."—Chicago Record.

Honors Easy.

"The audience was a trifle severe in its comments on the essay your wife read."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "but the audience hasn't any the best of it. It [illegible] feel pretty small and discouraged if it only knew what Henrietta says about the people who criticised her."—Washington Star.

The Very Man.

"Who would be the right officer to approach for inside governmental information?" asked the new Washington correspondent of the old one.

"The secretary of the interior," replied the latter promptly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The cut is after an old painting of a man gambling with Death with his life as a stake. Behind the man stands his good angel striving to save him.

This game with life as the stake is the every-day game of men and women. Behind the player stands the good angel Nature, striving to preserve the life. Even when the game is almost in Death's hands, the man who turns to Nature and lets her help him may yet save himself. Medical science knows this and its highest authorities affirm that the utmost medical skill can do is to help Nature.

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing wasted bodies, weak lungs and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of this fundamental scientific truth. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body building, tissue repairing, muscle making materials in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the strength to throw off diseases of the lungs, heal the sick stomach, re-establish the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purify and enrich the blood, and nourish the nerves.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better *for him*; it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me) to perfect health. I value your remedies very highly and take pleasure in recommending them to any and all who suffer as I did. Four months ago I did not think to be in shape to assist or 'Uncle Samuel' in case of hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready for the Dons."

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[illegible]
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Will sell Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson machines hereafter for cash at a
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from the list price of each machine, at my store. Now avail yourselves of this grand offer.
Piano and Organ Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Needles, Oil and all kinds of Fixtures for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Mr. E. W. Burdick, Piano Tuner of Olean, N. Y., will visit Smethport every three months. Please leave orders at my office.
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Smethport, Pa.

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all of the latest designs [illegible]
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[illegible]
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Smethport, Pa.

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[illegible]
[illegible] SMITH, Ph. D., Principal,
Mansfield, Pa.

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For All Urinary Disorders.
The most FATAL and PREVALENT of all diseases are those of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLADDER.
The Kidneys are the little sieves through which the blood of the body must pass [illegible]
In a HEALTHY condition they filter the impurities from the BLOOD, thence out of the body. If DISEASED they clog and swell, permitting URIC ACID and other poisons into the system, causing DULL PAINS IN THE BACK, BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DROPSY, GRAVEL, PAINFUL AND FREQUENT URINATION, LOSS OF ALBUMEN (the life essence), and finally
"BRIGHTS" DISEASE and DEATH!
If you have any of the above symptoms
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TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.
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IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
SPECHT & SASSE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking effect Oct. 19th, 1898.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

8:00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily, except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

10:45 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane.

1:30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B., R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester, arriving at Buffalo at 6:35 p. m. and Rochester at 6:30 p. m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City and Erie.

4:45 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. trains for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia—and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford, connecting at Bradford with train to Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 11 m. and 2.35 p. m. daily except sunday; and at 9:05 a.m. and 6:25 p.m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Agent,
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 23, 1893.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	LV WESTW'D.		
A. M.	A. M.	P. M. Ar.		Dp. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.3[illegible]	7.18	2.10	Ulysses	7.32	2.30	9.25
8.2[illegible]	†7.10	†1.59	Crowell	†7.41	†2.39	9.35
†7.57	[illegible]	†1.56	Carpenter	[illegible]	†2.41	†9.38
7.52	7.05	†1.53	Perkins	7.45	†2.44	9.41
7.47	7.02	1.50	N'w'f'd Ju'ctn	7.47	2.47	9.45
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.45	Newfield	†7.51	2.50	†9.50
7.3[illegible]	6.54	1.41	Gold	7.53	2.53	9.55
7.15	6.49	1.35	Raymond	†7.58	2.59	†10.00
7.00	6.39	†1.24	Seven Bridges	†8.11	†3.11	†10.15
6.55	6.36	1.21	Colesburg	8.14	3.14	10.23
†6.40	†6.29	†1.14	Frink's	†8.22	†3.22	†10.3[illegible]
6.35	[illegible]	1.05	Nor. C'port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.30	6.15	1.00 Dp.	Coudersport	Ar 8.30	3.36	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.					
4.20	7.40	†12.53 Ar.	[illegible]	Dp. 8.41	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	†12.[illegible]	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	†7.34	†12.44	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.59	7.30	12.40	Mina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†3.45	[illegible]	†12.35	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.40	7.22	12.30	Roulette	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
†3.30	7.14	12.22	Burtville	9.0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†3.23	[illegible]	†2.15	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chemical Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.15	7.02	12.0[illegible]	Port Allegany	9.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.	P. M. Dep.		Arrive A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Flag Station. ○ Trains do not stop. ‡ Telegraph Station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R. Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Supt.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TIME TABLE WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

In effect Oct. 2[illegible], 189[illegible]

Trains leave Smethport for Larabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday [illegible]
Sunday Mail daily except [illegible]
Local for Olean, daily except [illegible]
*Train leaving Smethport [illegible] at Olean with River [illegible] Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, and points south.
*Clermont Local daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Accom. daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Accom. daily ex Sunday [illegible]
*Clermont Local connects through to Johnsonburg.

For Larrabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south.
Mail, daily ex Sunday [illegible] a. m.
Mail, daily ex Sunday [illegible]

Get Time Tables giving [illegible]
A. E. WORMER Ticket Agent.
R. BELL, General Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
General offices, Buffalo, [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE [illegible] TIME TABLE. In effect [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM [illegible]

EASTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Train 8, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m., New York 7.[illegible] a. m., Baltimore 2.20 a. m., Washington 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

9.40 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m. weekdays [illegible] on Sundays; Baltimore [illegible] a. m., Washington 7.[illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Train 9, weekdays, for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New York 7.55 p. m. [illegible]

[illegible] on Sundays only. [illegible] sleeper [illegible]

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia [illegible] Washington 7.50 a. m., Baltimore [illegible] Wilkesbarre [illegible] Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from [illegible] to Kane.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

Week days.

NORTH	STATIONS	SOUTH
A. M. Lv.		Ar. A. M.
9.40	Ridgway	[illegible]
9.55	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.05	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.11	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10.20	Straight	[illegible]
10.25	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.31	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.39	Wilcox	[illegible]
10.45	Clermont	[illegible]
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with trains [illegible] of Johnsonburg at [illegible] for Erie [illegible] and at Ridgway with [illegible] burg and intermediate points [illegible] Ridgway at [illegible] for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Jan 1st, 1900, passenger trains between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTH BOUND.

8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Limestone, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Orchard Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3.35 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.35 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND

[illegible] a.m. and 6.27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only.

12.54 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Condensed time table in effect Feb [illegible], 18[illegible]

Read up.				Read down.	
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
8.55	7.38	12.25 ar	Keating S'm't lv	12.40	7.5[illegible]
8.10	7.09	12.00	Austin	6.40	1.05
7.51	[illegible]	11.53	Costello	6.50	1.14
6.59	[illegible]	11.42	Wharton	7.0[illegible]	1.2[illegible]
6.05	[illegible]	10.58	Cross Fork Jct	7.47	2.1[illegible]
5.38	[illegible]	10.31	Cornell	8.[illegible]	[illegible]
5.27	[illegible]	10.21	Germania	8.[illegible]	2.47
5.20	[illegible]	10.15 lv	Galeton ar	8.31	[illegible]
P. M.	A. M.				
7.00	1.00	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	8.38	2.5[illegible]
6.47	12.47	8.54	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.11	12.11	8.16	Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.55	11.55	8.00	Knoxville	9.47	[illegible]
5.46	11.46	7.51	Osceola	9.58	[illegible]
5.41	11.41	7.46	Elkland	10.04	4.11
5.10	11.10	7.15 lv	Addison ar	10.34	4.41
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
P. M.	A. M.				
5.30	10.10 ar		Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.2[illegible]	9.27		Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.19	9.0[illegible]		West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.08	8.5[illegible]		Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.03	8.53		Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.40	8.30 lv		Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
2.13	8.55	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	8.38	[illegible]
2.50	8.43	10.01	Gaines June	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.05	8.20	9.42 lv	Ansonia ar	9.2[illegible]	[illegible]
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	2.0[illegible]	7.50 ar	Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1.06	6.[illegible] lv	Cross Fork ar	12.0[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.
At Keating S'it with W. N. Y. & P. union station.
At Ansonia with F. B. [illegible] union station.
At Newfield Jct. with C. & P. A. union station.
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. union station.
At Addison with Erie R. R. union station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Sup't, Galeton, Pa.
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't, Galeton, Pa.
J. H. GEORGE, Ass't [illegible]

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. [illegible] Passenger Train [illegible]

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		[illegible]	[illegible]
5.32	1.20	9.32 ar.	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hazelhurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Run	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Effective Monday, Nov. [illegible], 189[illegible]

SOUTHWARD Read down			STATIONS	NORTHWARD Read up	
PM	AM	AM			
3.50	8.30		Lv. Buffalo Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11.05		Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.00	12.12		Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
PM	PM				
†4.50	1.15		Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
†5.50	†1.19		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†6.00	†1.35		Weedville	[illegible]	[illegible]
†6.19	†1.42		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†6.31	†2.00		North Fork	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.[illegible]	2.[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†6.42	†2.13		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†6.50	†2.20		County Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	AM			
6.5[illegible]	2.45		St Marys	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]
PM	PM	AM	Ar	Lv	

Close connections at St. Marys with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West; W. N. Y. & P. [illegible] for all points on W. N. Y. & P. and their connections.

N. B.—All trains [illegible]
† Flag station.

R. E. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager.
[illegible] Gen'l Pass. Agt.
St. Marys, Pa.

SMOKE
Spanish Statesman
5c. CIGARS.
J. A. HOLDER, Sole Agent.
Smoke King James 5-cent Cigar.